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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. IV NO. 102 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 28. 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden	Tons
23rd April.	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th ,,	Mandala ..	9000	.....	..
7th May	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th ,,	Kashmir ..	9000	.....	..
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th ,,	Sardinia .	7000	.....	..
4th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala .	9000
11th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
25th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
2nd July	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
9th ,,	Nagoya ..	7000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
23rd ,,	Khiva ..	9000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
22nd April	Novara . ..	7000	Morea * ..	11000
6th May	Malta . ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
18th ,,	Nagoya ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
15th June	Nankin ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
29th ,,	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-I-Hind	11500

*This vessel will call at Bombay en route to Colombo.

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
29th April	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Dumra at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only).
2nd May	Lioga —	Karachi Coasting.
7th ,,	Palamcotta	E and S Africa via Mormagao and Parebunder

For later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage ay be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tetorofu Maru	K. Ogura ..	4166	18th April	29th April
Penang Maru .	S. Kushibiki	5280	21st April	30th April.
Yehoshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	1st May	12th May
Bombay Maru.	Y Kobayashi	4628	5th May	15th May.
Totomi Maru..	U. Tanaka	9419	15th May	27th May
Moyori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	16th May	26th May

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Malay Maru ..	4401	T. Marumoto	3th March	30th April
Chosen Maru..	3016	T. Narita	30th April	30th April
Saigon Maru	4354	Y Yamamoto	1st May	11th May
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	11th May	21st May

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	27th Apr..	25th Ap
City of Birmingham .	A & C	7500		27th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool ..	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarn' & Co.
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LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MEERUT CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Manockji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—The Japanese Stores.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kollapith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sunderarajan Warrior.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay. about.
SS. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	6th May 1916
S.S. Massilia	5091	W J. Walter	16th May 1916
S.S. "Scindia"	5106	R. Erskine	28th May 1916

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1,433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

BANKING.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

21, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta). Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE. 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital ..... £ 500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
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Emile Fransequi, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every decription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,000.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOUND—A GREY CROSS-BRED Spaniel DOG between Dadar and Matunga. Apply in person between 12—2 p.m. to M. S. JOSHI,
3923 Champi Bag Matunga.

WANTED

WANTED.—SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST, good prospects for capable hand. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1070

WANTED IMMEDIATELY PURELY European Nurse, experienced, and able take first baby from the month.—Apply with references to Mrs. H. FREDERICK-SON, Nursing Home, Kasauli. 1082

WANTED by educated Frenchman, Pupils for French Class. Twice a week Rs. 12, three times Rs. 18 per month Quick and thorough Tuition. Address:—M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Mangil, Wodehouse Road. 1090

WANTED.—A MEDICAL OFFICER for Baroda State Medical Service. Pay Rs. 100 to start with. Apply with copies of Testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER. 3952

WANTED—A GOVERNESS NURSE for a Parsee girl of 7 years at Deolali. Must be able to teach English and Music. Board free. Apply with testimonials and salary wanted to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

REQUIRED CHEETALS.—Males, females or cubs will be equally welcome. Rs. 25 will be paid for each animal landed in Alwar. Communicate direct with
The PRIVATE SECRETARY to
His Highness the Maharaja Adhiraj
8752 Alwar, Rajputana.

WANTED—Hindu or Mahomedan POLICE SUPERINTENDENT for NATIVE STATE must know Law English and Hindi. Pay according to qualifications Strickly honest men knowing detective work need only. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Fort Bombay. 3971

WANTED—AN ACCOUNTS CLERK for the Adjutant Office. He will be enlisted as a Sowar. Salary, Sowar's pay and Rs. 25 office allowance with prospects of a rise.—Apply to The OFFICER COMMANDING DEPOT, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), Sialkot, stating qualifications, age, caste etc 1081

WANTED.—A Qualified Medical Man to buy a well-equipped Medical and Surgical Hall with Indoor attached to it at Pilibhit, U. P. Excellent field for private practice. Allowance of Rs. 40 guaranteed. For particulars apply to—
J. J. R. GUPTA, L. M. P.,
Medical Officer,
Bagli State, Indore. 1079

APPLICATIONS are invited for a vacancy of an ASSISTANT ELECTRICIAN, salary Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 110 with prospects. Applicants are required to have had practical experience in running engines, Dynamos and maintaining Batteries. They must also have qualified at a Technical College. Local applicants should apply in person with their original testimonials.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT.,
P. W. D.
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. 3967

WANTED.—For the Anjuman High School, Nagpur, Central Provinces.
1. A GRADUATE, strong in English and History, as First Assistant on Rs. 100-5-125.
2. A SCIENCE GRADUATE, as Science Teacher, on Rs. 100-5-125.
3. A MOULVIE FAZIL, knowing English, as Persian and Arabic Teacher, on Rs. 50.

The selected candidates will be required to execute an agreement bond to serve at least for 5 years. They will not be allowed to study Law. One-fifth of their pay will be retained every month as security which will be repaid with interest at the end of 5 years. In case of breach of any of the first two conditions the security deposit will be forfeited to the Anjuman.

Applications must reach the SECRETARY on or before the 20th May 1916. 3934

FOR SALE

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 22, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3695

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY.—S. 5 Gents Black Calf Balmoral Lace Walking Boots, drill lined, toe capped, medium toes, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Sizes 6 to 10 in stock. Durable and comfortable footwear. Price Rs. 5/14 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—384 pairs R. 62 Gents Tan Pobble Grain Half Slippers lined leather bark soles screwed. Sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. Sale Price Rs. 1/14/0 per pair. THE CHROME LEATHER Co., Pallavaram, Madras. 612-3

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—An OIL ENGINE (6 horse power Rustom proctor make) and one DEMI QUART Size Printing MACHINE. Apply to MANAGERS, INDU PRAKASH PRESS, No. 388, Girgaon Road. 3962

FOR SALE.—LANCIA TOURING CAR., 7 seater, 20/30 H. P. streamline torpedo body with full set of accessories. Engine and car in perfect conditions. Open to trials. Costs £800, offers invited. Apply Box No. 835 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3968

FOR SALE.—LATE 1915 (Nov.) 4/5 H. P. Zenith Motor Cycle, only run 1,000 miles and in perfect order, tyres unpunctured, complete with speedometer, lamp and horn. Price 1,350. Reasonable offers considered.—Apply to Lt. J. C. WALKER, 5th Cavalry, Rawal Pindi. 1080

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO BE LET.—Terrace room and bath, E. L. and F., with Lift. Apply Box No. 20A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A ROOM to be let Watson's Annexe. Electric light and fans moderate rent, Apply to Box No. 2 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

TO BE LET.—On Apollo Bunder in a modern flat, a large furnished room, with separate verandah and entrance for Rs. 60 p. m. Also a smaller room. Apply to Box No. 18, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

TO BE LET.—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached, facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, out-houses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between ABDUL AZIZ HAJI TYEB, HAJI ABDULLA HAJI TYEB, ABDUL LATIFF HAJI TYEB and CASSAM HAJI ABDULLA HAJI TYEB is this day dissolved from 5th April, 1916. The business of the partnership in sugar, rice and other commodities hitherto carried on in the name of Abdul Aziz Haji Tyeb, at Bombay and Bhownagar will be continued in the same name by the said Abdul Aziz Haji Tyeb, Abdul Latiff Haji Tyeb, and Cassum Haji Tyeb on their own account and they will also recover all outstandings due to and pay all debts due by the said firm of Abdul Aziz Haji Tyeb. The business carried on by the said Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb in his own name since 5th April, 1916, has been on his own account and the firm of Abdul Aziz Haji has no concern with it.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1916.
PAYNE & Co.,
Attorneys for the firm of Abdul Aziz Haji Tyeb, and for Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb: 3969

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHAIKH ALLY SULLEMANJI, late of Bombay Borah Inhabitant a trunk manufacturer. ..... Deceased.

JHAVERBOO, widow of the said SHAIKH ALLY SULLEMANJI, of Bombay Borah Inhabitant, residing at Dhanji Street, Pydhownie outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this nineteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD,
The 24th day of April, 1916.
Messrs. POCHA & Co.,
3970. Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to moffussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, KNOWN AS TREACHER'S BUILDING, AT THE ESPLANADE, NEAR THE HIGH COURT, FORT, REALIZING A GOOD INTEREST TO INVEST CAPITAL.

Under instructions from the Directors of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1916, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following Valuable Landed Property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land together with buildings and premises erected and built thereon, situate, lying and being at the Esplanade and Eldon Road, in the Island of Bombay and admeasuring 737 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1170, Street Nos. 31-32-21, Collector's Old No. 66, New No. 1600, New Survey No. 8446, and bounded on the North by a public road, on the East by the Rampart Row, on the West by a public road, and on the South by the property of Dhanjibhoy Bomonji.

The Measurement.

Ground Floor admeasures 5,160 square feet.
First Floor admeasures 5,759 square feet.
Second Floor admeasures, 6,239 square feet.
Third Floor, admeasures 5,866 square feet.

Ground rent is Rs. 46-13-9 yearly fixed for ever.

Lease is for 999 years from 1867. The premises realize a monthly rent of Rs. 4,100 or thereabouts. Assignment of lease dated 25th February 1874 made by Sunderdas Jadowji and another to Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ltd., for the period of 999 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST of the Insolvent in the Valuable Landed Property, at Bhandari Street.

Under instrucions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Nanalal [illegible] of the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of May, 1916, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), all the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the following landed property:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the east side of Bhandari Street, near Null Bazar, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 283-6-9 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage and tenements consisting of a house of three stories standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Old Nos. 422, 423 and 425, New Nos. 7694, 7696. Old Survey Nos. 67-68 and 69, and New Survey No. 4852 and 4853, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 7497, and Street Nos. 179 to 181, and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the Bhandari Street, aforesaid, on the North by the property of Mahomed Ismail bin Shaik Hussein Mahomed, and on the South by the property formerly of Gangabai, daughter of Hirabai Boodia, but now of Nuthoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th April, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

(On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.)
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDAR GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 28th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as, bags of cotton seed, bags of wheat, bags of jawari, bags of linseed, bags of till seed, bags of toor, bags of harda, bags of dry chillies, bags of rapeseed, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of coir ropes, loose iron pipes, bale of F. P. cotton, wooden pieces bundles of hemp, empty drums, bags of groundnut seeds, bundles of jogri, bags of castorseed, bags of cotton, bags of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th April, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Third Floor, "White House," opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved mahoganised dining, drawing, bedroom and office room made to order furniture, such as dining table, sets of dining room chairs, large mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, Chesterfield sofas, drawing room side and corner cabinet, marble top centre tables and teapoys, revolving top office table, revolving and glass door book cases, office writing tables, hand painted fancy glass screen, single and double mirror door and plain cupboards, marble top dressing and washhand table, single and double new design bedsteads, Curzon and low easy chairs, one nearly new cabinet size musical box, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, tea and coffee sets, dinner sets, wall clock, table and hanging lamps, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of A. M. Hadee, Esq., proceeded to Europe and others.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR WAGON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Mangalbhai Ranchodbhai Patel:—

One 30-35 H. P. Crossby Motor Wagon for load or for passengers, 3½ ton.

A deposit of 25 percent will be required at the time of sale.

The above can be seen at the Universal Motor Works, Hummum Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 strong English mail-couch wagonet.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Bay horse, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bull Terrier Dog "Young King" about 12 months old, pure white, very docile and quiet.

The property of a European Gentleman proceeding to Europe.

1 handsome rubber tyred cabriolet, almost new, in very good condition.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Nesbit Lane or Dalal Street, Fort, next to the Stock Exchange premises or Share Bazaar.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Charities of Seth Tapidas Varajdas and [illegible] Tapidas Varajdas Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements and buildings, standing thereon, situate on the west side of and fronting the Nesbit Lane or Road, now known as Dalal Street, in the Sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand square yards and two-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on, or towards the North and West by the property, belonging to the Trustees of the late Kessowjee Jadowjee, on or towards the South by the property belonging to the representatives of Dadabhoy Limji, now known as Share Bazaar, and on or towards the East by the said Nesbit Lane, or Dalal Street, or howsoever, the said hereditaments are abutted or bounded with said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 103, New No. 4942, Old Survey No. 1548, New Survey No. 9635, and which said premises and buildings are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 1244 to 1246, Street Nos. 7—1—2—3—4, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 28th April, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF WOODEN HORSE STALL FITTINGS, EMPTY CASKS, PACKING CASES, EMPTY DRUMS, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 1st May at 3 p.m., (S.T.), in the B. I. S. N. Coy's. Dockyard Mazagon:—

A quantity of wooden horse stall fittings, empty packing cases and casks, empty drums, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 F. P. BALES MACHINE GIN BROACH COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th April, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to Tramway Company's Stable, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.

6 F.P. bales machine gin Broach cotton, Dabhoi to Colaba, Inv. No. 165, R. R. 30234 of 18-3-16 out of 165 bales.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS BELONGING TO THE ABOVENAMED COMPANY, SITUATED AT CHINCHPOOLY DELISLE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the liquidators of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., with the concurrence of the Trustees of the Debenture holders of the Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in one lot:—

All the freehold and leasehold lands together with the buildings such as Boilers, Engines, Mule and Ring Spindles, Machinery tools, etc., and other appliances as well as the right to recover certain rents belonging to or vested in the above Company.

There are two Mills one known as the Old Empress Mill of 34,120 Mule Spindles and the other as the New Empress Mill of 41,564 Ring Spindles.

The liquidators will arrange for intending purchasers to view the premises and the Machinery on application being made to them.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Liquidators at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, or their Solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co., at Treachers Building, Esplanade Road.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th April, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. — Matinee—Saturday & Sunday—5 p. m.

FOR THE COMMONWEALTH

9th Drama of WHOSE PAY? Series.—31 and 32 Episodes of

ROMANCE OF ELAINE

"The Biggest and Best Serial Yet"

ONLY THREE WEEKS MORE OF THIS WONDERFUL FILM.

LOOK OUT FOR

THE GIRL OF THE LOST ISLAND.

OR NEAL OF THE NAVY.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

FROM SATURDAY, 6th MAY.

A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema.

By special request.

2 SERIALS TOGETHER EACH. 4 PARTS WEEKLY.

MILLION DOLLAR & BROKEN COIN.

EACH 4 PARTS.

CASH PRIZE 24 RS. 2,000

TO-NIGHT!

PRIEST OF ISIS

OR

SALAMBO II

SATURDAY, 29th INST.

DAUGHTER OF DARKNESS.

4,000 Feet.

Detective Drama.

AND SUBMARINE 6/7

EXCELSIOR

6-30 P.M. THEATRE 9-45 P.M.

CINEMA COMEDIES! DRAMAS! CARTOONS!

"CHAMPION CHARLIE"

Chaplin's great knockout.

Chaplin's screaming fight in 2 rounds.

DUDLEY BUXTON'S cartoons.

Highly amusing Topical drawings.

PATHE'S LATEST GAZETTE.

Pathe Freres latest sucess

"T' WAS BUT A DREAM"

A delightful drama of France in 2 acts.

Coming shortly.

BANDMANN VARIETIES!

Presenting the finest Variety Programme ever seen in Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & Co.—(Continued.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

ONLY TWO MORE NIGHTS OF PRESENT PROGRAMME.

Five reels of stirring adventure:

"COLORADO"

Unexperienced in the ways of the wild west, two men go to Colorado to try their fortunes, one as gold-miner and the other as farmer. They come into contact with two adventurers who try to swindle them, but after many exciting happenings they win through to prosperity.

Laughable 2-part Comedy.

"THE LITTLE LADY ACROSS THE WAY."

Being the story of how a man who distrusted women fell in love with the high-spirited girl who lived next door; how she played tricks on him, but how eventually she accepted his love.

Also the latest

"PATHE GAZETTE"

SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE FINEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

SUNDAY NEXT

The longest and best Comedy ever screened!

"FATHER AND THE BOYS."

A WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF FASHION! SPLENDID ACTING!! LAUGHTER ALL THE WAY!!!

LOOK OUT ALSO FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE OTHER GREAT FILMS COMING.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali

GRANT ROAD

RIPON THEATRE

WILL STAGE

On Saturday, 29th April, 1916, at 9 p. m. Sharp the ever popular Sangit Drama

SOUBHADRA

AND

on Sunday, 30th April, 1916, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) the well known Urdu play

TAJEWAPHA

PRICES AS USUAL.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

...AL.

...IONS,

...N.

...s.)

...April 26th.

	Bales.
..	8,000
Exp.	800
..	..
..	5,000
..	7.85+ 3
..	10.97— 7

...iver-

	11.92+ 4
	12.08+ 4
	11.72+ 3
	11.96+ 4

...ES:—

...ening price.

	5
	3
	+2

Feb.-Ma...
March-April
April-March 7.4...

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 26th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
April	7.63	unchgd.
April May	7.62	+1
May-June	7.62	+1
June-July	7.61	unchgd.
July-Aug.	7.60	"
Aug.-Sept.	7.56	
Sept.-Oct.	7.52	
Oct.-Nov.	7.49	
Nov.-Dec.	7.45	
Dec.-Jan.	7.42	+1
Jan.-Feb.	7.41	
Feb.-March	7.42	
March-April	7.43	
April-March	7.43	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, April 26th.

Months.	To-day's price
May	10.77—15
July	10.93—13
November..	10.72—6

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 26th.

M.G. Bengal Good	..	5.75
" " Fully Good	..	5.90
" " Fine ..	..	6.05
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	..	6.10
" " " Fine	..	6.40
M.G. Broach, Good..	..	7.50
" " Fully Good	..	7.65
" " Fine ..	..	7.80
" Oomrawutee Good	..	5.70
" " Fine	..	5.85

Unchanged.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, April 26th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000:—

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.		Rs
5,26,000 were allotted to Calcutta		
9,04,000 " "	to Bombay	24,91,000
10,64,000 " "	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 1/16

" Bombay at 1-4 1/16

Min. Rate Received: Calcutta / Bombay 9% above that rate in full.

Rs.		Rs.
9,000 were allotted to Calcutta		
19,000 " "	to Bombay	28,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 1/32.

" Bombay at 1-4 1/32.

Min. Rate Received: Calcutta / Bombay 9% above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.		Rs.
2,87,000 were allotted to Calcutta		
1,91,000 " "	to Bombay	4,78,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 1/32

" Bombay at 1-4 1/32

Min Rate Received: Calcutta / Bombay 9% about that rate in full.3

Total amount of Bills sold during th week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 33,60,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 30,00,000

Transfers on Bombay Rs. 3,00,000 at 1-4 3/32

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	15,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " to Continent	38,000
Futures at New York May	11.90 Unchgd.
Futures at New York July	12.05—1
Spot Cotton at New York	12.10—5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.88 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans May	11.71 Unchgd
Futures at New Orleans July	11.95+1
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½ Unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.76.50
Silver Commercial Bars	67⅛

THE MAILS.

London, April 26th.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 2...th.

Bar Silver Spot	32 1/16+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small Supplies—Firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5½
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	4

Unchanged.

Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £1,777,000

Consols 2½ % unchgd.	57 3/16—1/16
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal.	53¼—¼
IndianSt ck 3½% Sterling Loan	80⅝ unchgd.
Government Securities 3%	68¼ unchgd.
Ex : on London at Paris Fres.	28.30—02

WAR LOANS.

London, April 26th

4½% 1925—1928..	£87½ Unchgd.
3½% 1925—1945.. ..	£96 13/16—1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 26th

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Old Crop Value 61

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs. March-April nominal, 62

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April sellers 65/3—6d.

Victorian / New South Wales } April sellers unchgd. 67

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley—May-June Sellers unchgd.50/6

London, April 25th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta May-June 75/6

London, April 26th.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May London. Sellers 76/6+3d.

Toria Rapeseed April-May Sellers unchgd. 64/6

Calcutta Linseed May June Paid 74

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Sellers Unchgd. 72

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) May.-June Hull Buyers Unchanged. £13-10-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.	£136 Unchgd.
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£132+ 1
Copper Braziers	£150
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter Nominal	72½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£28
Pig Iron No 1 Gartsherrie	£6-10-0

Unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October	19/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	19/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta August-October	21/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	21/4½

Unchgd

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Apr.-May. Buyers. 2/11¾

Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June. 3/11¼—½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Bombay, April 27.

The market this morning advanced about Rs. 4 on rather free buying of Akolas for May, July, and September.

There was also a certain enquiry on the part of the bazaar for ordinary Westerns.

At Colaba rates ruled easier, the enquiry for Akolas being less pronounced.

We quote:—

May, Fine Akola 247.

July, Fine Akola 253.

May, Fine Broach 281½.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.			Fine.	F.G	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	..	..	..		279/0	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	..	..	..	218.9	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals	..	..	219	207/8	..	May 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	..	213	..	..	"
M.G. Khandesh	..	..	237	223	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat			253	..	..	"
M.G. Nagpore	..	..	253	..	..	"
M.G. Akola Khgm..		..	244	..	..	"
"	..	..	250	..	..	July 1916
M.G. Bengals	..	..	223	..	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	..	276	..	..	May 1916
H.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..	278	M/June "
M.G. "	..	..	..	..	285	"
H.G. Compta	..	..	..	..	298	"
M.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..	..	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	..	..	288	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 27th April, 1916, 5-30 p.m

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	220	..	25 Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..	..
	231	221	209	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	220	..	..	May
	..	224	..	..	July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	214	204	..	Ready
	..	210	..	..	May
Khandesh M.G.	..	236	222	..	Ready
	..	238	..	..	May
	..	..	..	..	..
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	240	..	Ready
Barsee	..	..	273	..	Ready
Miraj (M. G.)	..	..	..	325	Ready
	..	..	..	312	May/June
	..	247	239	..	Ready
Akola-Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	248	..	..	May
	..	254	..	..	July
	..	258	..	..	Jan. 1917
Oomrawatee descriptions M.G.	..	248	240	..	Ready
	..	246	..	..	July
Dhamangaum	..	244	241	..	Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.	..	250	..	..	May
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	252	244	..	Ready
	..	254	..	..	May
Nagpore	..	259	251	..	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	259	..	..	May
Wardha Ghat (M.G.)	..	250	251	..	Ready
	..	259	..	..	May
	276	279	276	274	Ready
Broach (M.G.	..	279	..	..	May
	..	..	..	281	25th April 1917
Surat M. G.	..	315	..	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	228	224	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	334	Ready
	..	..	..	281	May/June
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	310	Ready
	..	..	..	292	May/June
Westerns M.G.	..	..	..	305	Ready
	..	..	..	289	May/June
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	282	May/June
	..	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	315	Ready
	..	..	..	302	May/June

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Wheat, and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 26th April 1916:—

Cotton	13,499 Bales.
Wheat	20,213 cwts.
Linseed	48,400 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	4,257 "
Ginjellyseed	994 "
Poppyseed	492 "
Groundnuts	2,808 "
Castorseed	3,257 "
Rice	224,252 "
Myrabollams	2,703 "
Cottonseed	4,838 "
Mowraseed	22 "
Gram	3,434 "
Joowar	6,524 "
Barley	11,009 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April. 27th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	37 0 0	5 14 3
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	36 0 0	5 13 9
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	35 0 0	5 13 3
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6 2 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 0 0	6 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 1 0	7 7 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 9 0	7 15 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 5 0	7 11 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	36 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 0 0	7 6 0
Groundnuts ...	41 0 0	....
Mowraseed ...	4 8 0	4 14 0
Forward.	Rs a.	p.
Wheat April-May ..	5 14	0
Linseed May	8 2	0

EXCHANGE.

Bank's Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. June
Bank's Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Do Forward	1s. 4 11-32. June
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 9.16d.
Francs 3 m-s Do.	195½
60 d.s Hongkong	156¾
Do. Shanghai	218¾
Do. Yokohama	153½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-4-0
Australian Do.	26.0-0
Bombay Do.	25-14-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16.8-0
English Dragons	15-8 8
Silver ex.duty Ready	83-8-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 27.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened strong to-day and a fair rise was recorded specially in Standards, Madhavji, Centrals and Swadeshi Mill shares

Tata Iron and Steel shares also presented a steady tone.

In Mill shares for May delivery Davids improved to Rs. 490.

Fazulbhai were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 463¾ to Rs. 471¼. Standards opened at Rs. 1,160 quickly moved up to Rs. 1,200 but closed at Rs. 1,190.

Madhavji were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 1,427½ to Rs. 1,447½. Centrals from Rs. 2,230 to Rs. 2,265, and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,690 to Rs. 1,720.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 253½, Indore-Malwa Ap Rs. 281½. C...

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 64

Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 560 and upper Sind Light Railway shares at Rs. 110.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1.380 in the morning. The rates later on moved up to Rs. 1,425 at the close.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares closed at Rs. 147. Deferred were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 590 to Rs. 610.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares improved to Rs. 215.

Budi Hydro Electric shares declined to Rs. 11¼.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 80½.

Small pieces (clean) were quoted at Rs. 81½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 94.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

A fair volume of business was transacted in jute mill shares which ruled for most part easier without much animation in the market. Coal shares were only scarcely patronized, prices were fairly well maintained. Miscellaneous section was well supported. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 8/4, Equitable 40/4, Hurriladih 144, Nowaghur 17/12, 18, Raneegunge 80/12, Sendra 14/4, 14/8, Teetulmuri 12/12, 13.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 370, 371, Alliance (prefs) 103, 104, Auckland (ord) 161, 162, Barnagore (ord) 95, 95/8, 94, 94/8, Clive (ord) 121, 121/8, 122, Dalhousie (ord) 250 to 253, Empire o(rd) 33/14, 34, 34/4 Gondalpara (ord) 520, Kamarhatty (ord) 334, 333, 334, Kankinarrah (ord) 452, 450 New Central (prefs) 119, 120, Northbrook (ord) 31/4, 30/14, Soorah (ord) 135, 136 Standard (ord) 298 to 303.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank (ord) 290, Bengal Timber (prefs) 112, 113, Barnagore Jute Debentures 101/8, 105, Calcutta City Four 8/4, 8/8, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (ord) 284, Howrah Oil 22/4, 22/8, Ryam Sugar 14/8, 14/12.

Government Paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 81/2 to 81/4 and small lots were done at Rs. 81/6 to 81/10.

FLUCTUATION IN WHEAT PRICES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 26.

Prices of wheat which had fallen have risen again slightly by half a seer only. Very little wheat is reported to be coming in the Delhi market.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th April 1916.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.818 Inc.
Temperature of Air	83.2 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.9 "
Dew Point	74.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.753 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouds=10)	1.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.5 "
Minimum	79.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW.
ovement of Wind do.	213 M

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 27.

Light rainfall has again occurred along the North-West Frontier, elsewhere there have been only few isolated falls.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in Kashmir and an extension into Bengal.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of obseravations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 27th April, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and generally clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the east Punjab. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has become normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and at Bikaner and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is in defect in Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in north Gujarat and at most stations in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature has risen and is now in excess at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in the northern half of the division and clear in the southern half. The air is damper than usual at Hyderabad but drier elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess at a few stations.

General Remarks.—A few thundershowers have occurred in Malabar. Weather is generally slightly unsettled but no precipitation of importance appears likely except possibly in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 27th of April 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	77.9	63.8	73	..	7.31	—3.62
Do. (26th) ..	85.5	69.5	66	..	5.44	1.37
Jask ..						
Do. (26th) ..	87.7	75.1	45	..	9.36	5.67
Muskat ..						
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	96.6	71.5	44	..	0.88	—0.82
Rawalpindi ..	84.3	63.4	45	..	7.87	—2.09
Lahore ..	99.0	70.1	41	..	1.62	—2.71
Hissar ..	102.6	72.0	26	..	0.65	
Ambala ..	104.7	78.6	19	..	1.48	—1.40
Delhi ..	102.7	80.2	22	..	1.71	—1.42
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	104.4	80.9	22	..	0.70	—1.10
Mainpuri ..	106.1	74.3	25	..	1.02	—1.51
Jhansi ..	105.2	78.8	12	..	0.58	—1.37
[illegible] ..	105.2	73.1	22	..	0.60	—1.09
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	99.1	65.6	52	..	0.05	—1.20
Karachi ..	84.2	72.0	77	..	0.29	—1.39
Ajmer ..	99.4	77.0	21	..	0.69	—1.37
Jalpore ..	101.5	69.1	21	..	0.33	—1.20
Kotah ..	106.0	79.4	21	..	0.03	—1.26
Mount Abu ..	81.4	64.4	33	..	0	—1.30
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	94.8	67.1	70	..	0	—0.53
Dwarka ..	85.6	76.9	60	..	0.19	—0.49
Veraval ..	93.1	79.3	69	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot ..	99.8	71.4	66	..	0	—0.53
Bhavnagar Para ..	98.5	75.7	56	..	0.13	—0.55
Surat ..	100.7	73.5	52	..	0	—0.30
Ahmedabad ..	100.7	73.5	52	..	0	—0.42
Deesa ..	99.2	71.5	58	..	0	—0.54
Neemuch ..	100.7	73.1	28	..	0.08	—0.83
Indore ..	105.7	73.1	45	..	1.14	0.11
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	105.1	71.3	20	..	1.09	—1.73
Saugor ..	104.3	77.7	14	..	1.27	—1.30
Hoshangabad ..	107.1	79.4	20	..	1.48	0.41
Khandwa ..	107.4	76.3	25	..	0.82	—0.46
Akola ..	109.9	80.5	16	..	1.95	—0.26
Amroati ..	108.3	82.8	14	..	1.02	—1.25
Nagpur ..	108.2	80.7	20	..	1.40	—1.52
Chanda ..	109.5	84.0	30	..	0.92	—2.48
Raipur ..	106.5	79.6	23	..	1.25	—1.55
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	89.5	77.6	74	..	0.13	—0.52
Ratnagiri ..	88.1	75.1	61	..	0.31	—0.02
Mormugao ..	89.2	78.0	64	..	1.39	—0.56
Karwar ..	89.5	75.0	78	..	1.12	—1.30
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	108.0	73.4	42	..	0.18	—0.80
Ahmednagar ..	102.2	75.3	15	..	5.62	1.85
Poona ..	100.8	70.5	32	..	0.33	—1.38
Sholapur ..	107.7	79.7	20	..	1.27	—0.87
Bijapur ..	104.5	74.4	16	..	0.58	—1.67
Belgaum ..	97.8	66.5	33	..	2.91	0.23
Ahmedabad ..	103.8	79.5	23	..	2.04	0.35
Nizamabad (Indur).	108.9	85.7	21	..	1.03	—1.59
Hyderabad ..	104.3	72.0	64	..	3.69	0.55
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	90.0	80.1	71	..	8.56	3.80
Calicut ..	91.0	81.5	78	..	13.98	3.52
Cochin ..	92.5	81.5	78	..	15.93	1.08
Colombo ..	89.5	76.1	91	0.02	40.07	2.77
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	94.9	79.1	76	..	20.84	13.34
Bellary ..	106.3	83.7	48	..	7.78	4.57
Cuddapah ..	107.9	84.2	32	..	9.48	4.15
Madras ..	95.3	77.5	72	..	21.26	0.24
Bangalore ..	96.6	73.8	57	..	4.21	—1.15
Coimbatore ..	99.0	74.6	80	..	7.31	0.07
Trichinopoly ..	104.1	80.8	65	..	13.08	2.37
Negapatam ..	97.9	81.9	73	..	24.26	—5.89

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in
Fri.	28	m 8 46	25 10	28	m 2 31	17 8
		9 1a	26 6		2 39a	18 10
Sat.	29	m 9 43	26 10	29	m 3 12	16 9
		9 43a	26 8		3 33a	18 8
Sun.	30	m 10 20	27 8	30	m 5 50	16 0
	May	10 20a	26 9	May	4 18a	18 7
Mon.	1	m 11 9	28 3	1	m 4 24	15 6
		10 51a	26 8		4 58a	18 7
Tues.	2	m 11 46	28 5	2	m 4 47	15 3
		11 27a	26 6		5 35a	18 8
Wed.	3	m 0 21	28 3	3	m 5 29	15 2
		11 59a	26 3		6 10a	18 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise	Sunset
" 28 (Friday)	" 6h. 13m.	" 7h. 0m.
" 29 (Saturday)	" 6h. 12m.	" 7h. 0m.
" 30 (Sunday)	" 6h. 12m.	" 7h. 0m.
May 1 (Monday)	" 6h. 11m.	" 7h. 1m.
" 2 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 11m.	" 7h. 1m.
" 3 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 10m.	" 7h. 1m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter April 25th, 4h. 8.3m. a.m.; New Moon May 2nd, 10h. 58-9m. a.m.; First quarter May 10th, 2h. 17.1m. p.m.; Full Moon May 17th, 7h. 41-3m. p.m.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

SECOND LL.B. EXAMINATION—MARCH 1916

Class I. (in order of merit).—Setlur, V. I.; Shah, M. O.

Class II.—Barve, P. V.; Bavdekar, V. V.; Bhalchandra, S. N.; Bharucha, K. D.; Bhavnani, N. C.; Chakravarthy, C.; Dalvi, B. K.; Davar, F. C.; Dave, J. D.; Deo, G. G.; Desai, A. A.; Desai, T. N.; Deshpande, G. K.; Dhole, N. R.; Divekar, B. S.; Dotivala, F. A.; Forbes, J. C.; Gupte, R. G.; Hiresave, V. S.; Honnavalli, S. M.; Inamdar, G. N.; Joglekar, V. G.s Joshi, K. V.; Kandalla, S.; Kate, L. S.; Kanjalgi, H. S.; Khedekar, G. S.; Kini, U. A.; Kolar, S. I.; Kothari, V. T.; Kudalkar, N. B.; Kudpy, V. R.; Kulkarni, B. G.; Lele, Y. N.; Mahajan, M. B.; Majumdar, H. D.; Mansukhani, G. T.; Marathe, N. G.; Masurkar, V. A.; Mehta, H. B.; Mehta, R. R.; Mhaskar, K. T.; Miraj, G. V.; Mirikar, P. Y.; Pandit, M. N.; Parikh, C. C.; Patwardhan, G. H.; Raghunathrao, C. S.; Raja, T. J.; Sampat, T. P.; Sampet, V. J.; Sanghani, R. K.; Sanghvi, N. G.; Sathe, V. S.; Sayani, H. R.; Sequeira, A. F.; Seshaiya, K. T.; Shah, A. A.; Shah, C. I.; Shamachar, T.; Shivdasani, D. T.; Siddiqi, A. A.; Sitlani, M. C.; Solanki, R. V.; Sridharrao, H.; Srinivasaiya, Y.; Sujansingani, H. K.; Swami, D.; Thakar, S. C.; Tirumalai, S. V.; Trivedi, D. M.; Vakil, K. H.; Vatcha, F. R.; Vazkar, K. M.

Setlur, V. I. wins the Arnould Scholarship and the Judge Spencer Prize.

Daver, F. C., wins the Muncherji Nowroji Banaji Scholarship.

NEW B.S.C EXAMINATION.

Class I.—Arte, V. B. and Nanavati, S. H. (both with Honours in Physics.)

Class II.—Abichandani, T. D.; Koppikar, M. M.; Laiwala, K. G.; Dev, R R.; Kothawala, T.T.; and Purswami, G. N.

Pass.—Patel, H. A.; Saraiya, G. T.; Hudlikar, M. B.; Iyengar, K. V.; Malandkar, M. A.; Vaidya, D. G.; Patankar R. V.; and Dias, J. A.

OLD B.SC. EXAMINATION.

Class II.—Madan, Y. A.; Mankar, V. B.; Pritamlal, K. N.; Charania, H. H.; and *Hardikar, Tapibai.*

Pass.—Deshpande, S. R.; Edul-Behram, J. D.; Ranade, D. M.; Dave, L. S.; Syed, H. H.; Parulekar, K. N.; Modak, S. A.; Mirchandani, L. P.; Rele, Y. G.; Olkar, A. B.; Khadilkar, D. R.; and Mysore, P. R [illegible] Devlaikar, T. R.

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY, MATUNGA.

"AFTER-CARE FUND."

Amount already received, Rs. 2,835; further donations amounting to Rs. 3,700 received from:—A Well-Wisher (through Lady Willingdon), Rs. 1,000; Lady Pattani, Rs. 50; Mr. A. D. Stephanes, Rs. 50; Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, Rs. 15; Mr. A. G. Gray, Rs. 25; Mr. W. S. Millard, Rs. 100; Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Rs. 75; the Hon. Mr. R. J. Kent, Rs. 25; a sympathiser, Rs. 50; X. Y. Z., Rs. 50; an old member of the Committee, Rs. 100; Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, Rs. 100; Sir Dorab Tata, Rs. 250; Lady Tata, Rs. 50; Mr. A. J. Bilimoria, Rs. 75; Mr. B. D. Barnes, Rs. 15; Mr. Mulraj Khtau, Rs. 100; the Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine, Rs. 75; Mr. J. Gazdar, Rs. 50; a sympathiser, Rs. 50; the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett, Rs. 200; Mr. Sulaiman H. Ibrahim, Rs. 50; Mr. J. Nissim, Rs. 50; Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Rs. 100; Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., Rs. 50; Mr. H. Hebblethwaite, Rs. 50; Assay Office Establishment, Rs. 20; Mr. S. Calvocoressi, Rs. 10; Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Rs. 50; Mr. Purshotam Thakurdas, Rs. 50; Mr. A. Remtula Mulji, Rs. 50; Messrs. A. S. Currimbhoy and Co., Rs. 50; Messrs. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy and Co., Rs. 50; a Parsi sympathizer, Rs. 50; Col. W. E. Jennings, I.M.S., (annual), Rs. 25; Mrs. Lawless Hepper, Rs. 50; Mr. N. W. Faith, Rs. 15; H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, Rs. 50; Messrs. Nandram Mathooradas, Rs. 50; Mr. Ayub Noor Mahomed Dadbar, Rs. 50; Mr. Gordhandas Ranchordas, Rs. 50; Seth Mangoomull Jessaing, Rs. 50; Mr. P. R. K. N. Periathamby Chetty, Rs. 15; Mr. Tayub Abba Shariff, Rs. 25; Mr. Abubukar Jasub, Rs. 15; Rai Bahadur Bunsilal Abeerchand, Rs. 50; Mr. Motilal Vibhukandas Sonawala, Rs. 25; Mr. Genajee Okaji, Rs. 20; Mr. Raichand Motichand, Rs. 25 and an American well-wisher, Rs. 50. Total up to 26th April, Rs. 6,535· amount required Rs. 30,000. Donations will be gratefully accepted and duly acknowledged by Col. Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., H. M.'s Mint.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-15 a.m., Standard Time, on the 27th April 1916, was 30.049 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temper

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Currimbhai Ebrahim and Company's Mills' Ordinary General Meetings, 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, from 3 p.m.

Mails for Muscat, Henjam, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Chabar, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Bunder Abas, Mohammerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 30.

First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood Annual prize distribution, sports and social gathering, Aibless Baug, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 2.

Bombay Co-operative Housing Association, Second Annual General Meeting, Office of Bombay Improvement Trust, 6 p.m.

High Court (Short Causes) Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 9-45 p.m. Cinema.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

BHOMISHA—Meherbai, daughter of Ardeshir Dorabji Bhomisha, sister of Gustadji and Munchershah Ardeshir Bhomisha, and granddaughter of late Dorabji Kuverji Maju, aged 47 years, Fort, Cowasji Patel Street, Parsi Fever Hospital, 26th April.

KASHMABADI—Daughter of Irani Rustom Kaikhushro Kashmabadi, still born, Dhobi Talao, Lohar Street, Dr. Kerawala Hospital, 28th April.

MISTRY—Jehangir Bhikhaji Sorabji Mistry, grandson of late Gustadji Sorabji Dubash, Tardeo, Marzban Chawl, 26th April.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders by Major G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona, April 27.

367.—Signallers.

Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.

368.—Leave.

Sergt. G. D. Cooper, "B" Company, is granted one month's leave from 26th April, 1916.

369.—Leave.

Vol. J. B. Brooks, Nasik Detachment, is granted 6 months' leave from 25th April, 1916.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

April 28.

109—Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "D" Co. from 25th to 30th April.

110—Musketry.—The Range is allotted as follows:—

Officers.—Sunday April 30th.

"L" Co. from 25th to 29th April both days inclusive.

111—Miniature Range.—Miniature Range is available for practice every evening except Saturdays from 6 to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays it is allotted to "B" Co.

112—Return of Arms.—Members of all Companies except "H" and "J" must return their arms and equipment to Armoury without delay.

113—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been re-enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "K" Company:—

No. 8232 Cadet U. Combi.
No. 8231 Cadet R. Combi.

114—Reversion.—No. 6678 Sergt. A. Moura, "K" Co., reverts to the ranks at his own request.

115—Promotions and Appointments.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in "K" Co. from this date:—

No. 7294 Lance-Corporal A. Jacob, to be Sergeant.
No. 7602 Corporal F. Morris, to be Lance-Sergeant.
No. 7215 Cadet D. Brewin, to be Corporal.
No. 8231 Cadet R. Combi, to be Corporal.
No. 8361 Cadet P. Murray, to be Lance-Corporal.
No. 7706 Cadet A. Miranda, to be Lance-Corporal.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

April 27.

No. 140—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing 23rd instant:—

Orderly Officer Lieut. A. M. Green.
Next for duty 2nd-Lieut. W. N. Cartland.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. A. Niven.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.

No. 141—Parades.

Saturday, 29th instant:—

Preliminary Drill on the 10in. h.-p. gun at Mahaluxmi Battery, prior to the practice on Sunday the 30th instant. Time of parade 7 a.m.

No. 142—Gun Practice.

Practice will take place from the 10in. h.-p. gun at Mahaluxmi Battery on Sunday next the 30th idem.

Dress:—Khaki shirts, shorts and putties.

(This practice will take place after the Hamilton and Wheal competitions.)

No. 143—Competitions.

The Annual Competitions for the Wheal Cup and Hamilton Shield will take place at Mahaluxmi Battery on Sunday the 30th April, 1916, at 8 a.m.

Dress:—Competitors for the Hamilton Shield:—

Drill order, coats to be worn.

Competitors for the Wheal Cup:—

Knicks, putties and khaki shirts.

Regimental boots and belts to be worn.

No. 3 Company, Kirkee.

No. 144—Parades.

From May the 5th, 1916, parades will take place at the Armoury outside the Factory Gate every Friday evening at 4-45 p.m. Proficiency Lecturs will be given. These parades also count for the attendance prize.

No. 145—Pay.

The Corps Pay Master will be at Headquarters during the hours of 6-45 p.m. and 8 p.m. on the 4th and 5th May, 1916, for the purpose of disbursing back pay due to the N. C. O.s and men of the Corps. All men who have any money due, must attend on one of these dates.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Bandmaster, commencing at 6.15 p.m.

March ..... "Territorial" ..... Blankenberg.
Overture ..... "Raymond" ..... Thomas.
Valse ..... "Zigeunersprimas" ..... Kalman.
Selection ... "Romeo and Juliet" ... Gounod.
Duett ..... "Excelsior" ..... Balfe.
Melodies from the Revue ... To-night's the Night.... Rubens.
Dance ..... 'Dinah's Jubilee" ..... Karl Kaps.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFCATION.

The Telegraph Department notify that Ordinary telegrams to and from Burma are subject to serious delay.

REPORTED THEFT.

Fardunji Sorabji, a Parsi dealer in milk and cattle, residing on the first floor of a house in Goga Street, Fort, reports the theft of cash and property valued at Rs. 4,704 which, he says, was stolen during his absence by somebody breaking into his room.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The second annual general meeting of the above Association will be held at the offices of the Bombay Improvement Trust on Tuesday the 2nd proximo at 6 p.m. (S. T.) for the adoption of the report and election of the Managing Committee and Officers. All members are requested to attend.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the above Institution, Mr. Donald Munro, Physical Director, Y. M. C. A., Bombay, will deliver a public lecture, on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the Israelite School Hall, Mazagon, on "Exercise and Health," when Dr. Jacob Ezekiel, L. M. & S., has kindly consented to preside.

MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Motor car No. 4717, belonging to Mr. Mahomedali Taher of Nagdevi Street, was proceeding from the Princess Street towards the Queen's Road on Wednesday evening. At the junction of the roads, a Hindu boy named Ramji Govind, aged about eight years, who was crossing the street with other boys, saw a motor car coming from the opposite direction and became confused and backed into Mr. Mahomedali's car and was injured. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment

GIFT TO THE FREEMAN-THOMAS WAR HOSPITAL.

The Officer Commanding Gerard, Freeman-Thomas War Hospital, acknowledges with thanks the gift of Surgical Dressings, etc., to the value of Rs. 500 from the Managing Committee of the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary (Bombay).

The same Officer acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a Brass Dressing Sterilizer from the B. I. and P. and O. Steam Navigation Companies through Mr. Froon.

CHOWPATI LEVEL CROSSING.

A correspondent writes:—As Chowpati is the place of common resort to the public who frequent the place in large crowds to enjoy the cool sea-breeze in the evenings generally all the year round and especially during the hot season, may I draw the attention of the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to the necessity of widening the present narrow gate, since the public especially women and children are put to much inconvenience and trouble during the great rush while passing through it. If the authorities will do the needful in the matter in the best interests of the public it will surely prove a boon and a blessing to them.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Twelve attacks and 12 deaths from plague and 11 attacks and 6 deaths from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Wednesday, the plague cases being reported as follows:—Maratha Hospital, 3 deaths; Kamatipura, 3 attacks and 2 deaths; Bhuleshwar, 2 attacks and 2 deaths; Market, Mahim and Worli, 1 attack and 1 death each; Parel and Upper Colaba, 1 death each; Khetwadi, Kumbharwada, Middle and Lower Colaba and Dhobi Talao, 1 attack each. There was one attack of cholera, but no deaths. The total mortality from all causes was 100, as compared with 66 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 147 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,453 rats caught, 108 were found to be plague-stricken.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 22nd instant occurred as follows:—Bombay City 172, Kaira District 2, Broach District 4, Surat Town and Port 7, other places in Surat District 2, Bandra Port 4, Thana Port 2, other places in Thana District 4, Nasik District 4, Ahmednagar District 43, Satara District 25 (for two weeks), Poona Town 4, other places in Poona District 1, Alibag Port 2, other places in Kolaba District 8, Belgaum District 27, Dharwar District 19, Bijapur District 5, Karachi Town and Port 2, Hyderabad District 2, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 21, Savnur State 2, Satara Agency 13 (for two weeks). Total 375.

WATER HYACINTH PEST IN BENGAL

EXPERIMENTS IN ITS MANURIAL VALUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

In a press communique on the water hyacinth pest, the Bengal Government state that its appearance in Eastern Bengal is believed to date from about five years ago, since when it has spread very rapidly and in many places has blocked tanks and waterways. The same plant has been found to interfere with navigation in Florida and Australia. The Department of Agriculture in Bengal has been investigating the subject during the past two years, though it is possible that some commercial use may yet be found for the plant. More hopeful prospect lies in establishing its value for agricultural purposes as manure. An analysis has already shown that water hyacinth contains a large percentage of potash and tests of the use of the plant as manure will be carried out on the Dacca farm this year and the results will be published in due course. If the manurial value of the plant be fully established and widely recognised it is hoped that cultivators will put it to this use and thus prevent it spreading as a harmful weed.

AGRICULTURE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE.

The following Government Resolution, on the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1914-15, is published for general information:—

During the year under review the Agricultural Department continued its policy of active propaganda and was able to record substantial results in many directions. Appreciable progress is reported in the Southern Maratha Country, and there are indications that when it is possible to increase the staff, the Konkan will follow successfully in the footsteps of the more advanced parts of the Presidency. Welcome signs of agricultural development are also to be found in the province of Sind. In spite of the necessity for keeping down expenditure, there was an increase of three quarters of a lakh in the expenditure of the Department, which during the year received from trustees and individuals contributions amounting to over Rs. 60,000 for the furtherance of work already inaugurated. These generous gifts afford a gratifying proof of the public appreciation of the Department's activities.

The increase in the number of agricultural associations and the assistance rendered by them and by co-operative societies are also valuable signs of the influence of the Department. The Governor in Council believes that the careful organization and active co-operation of such bodies are important factors in the material progress of the Presidency. Many of these associations and societies are still in their infancy and have not yet fully realized the important part they must play in the agricultural development of the country, but in certain directions they have already undertaken useful work. A notable instance of this is the maintenance on hire of a number of modern agricultural implements for the use of their members. It seems possible that the societies may also co-operate with the Department in the work of instruction in the use of the machines and their repairs, work which necessarily increases in importance *pari passu* with the number of implements in use.

CATTLE-BREEDING.

Special attention has been devoted during the year to the all important question of cattle-breeding and an informing bulletin [illegible] The Governor in Council concurs in the conclusion arrived at by the Department that the future of cattle-breeding in this Presidency lies not with the wandering herdsman, but with the stationary cultivator-breeder, and hat work should centre round those tracts where careful breeding is already successfully carried on. One of the most useful schemes inaugurated by the Department is that for the provision of a reserve of good fodder, and the results of the experiments now being undertaken at the Kopargaon and Nadiad farms will be watched with close interest. It is also satisfactory to find that cheap pit silos are being constructed by private persons, and it is hoped that agricultural associations will assist in this direction. The proposals of the Director of Agriculture for the maintenance of a stock of premium bulls will be awaited.

Intimately connected with the question of improvement of cattle is that of dairying, in the consideration of which a special Committee has recently been engaged. The report embodying their views has been dealt with in another Resolution, in which Government while agreeing with the opinion of the Committee that sufficient data do not at present exist for definite recommendations have requested the Director of Agriculture, to carry out in a selected city experiments in the organisation of an improved supply of milk from adjoining rural areas. It is hoped that the dissemination of the report will arouse public interest and encourage municipalities and other local bodies to devote further attention to this important subject.

STUDY OF CONSERVATION OF SOIL.

Another interesting feature of the year has been the study of the conservation of soil in those sloping lands where the earth is so thin that lack of moisture ruins the crop and excess of moisture sweeps the soil away. In these circumstances it is not uncommon to find large areas of upland countryside either indifferently cultivated or totally neglected owing to the difficulty of retaining the soil. The only remedy is to construct field embankments, and experiments are now being conducted with the object of ascertaining the most suitable form of embankments for varying conditions. The problem is a difficult one and the difficulty is accentuated by the fact that there may be many separate holdings on every slope, but it should not be impossible to find a solution by organising joint action on the part of the holders.

It is satisfactory to note that the excellent results obtained in sugarcane-growing at the Manjri farm, where first-rate crops have been obtained in spite of reduced consumption of water and manure and smaller expenditure on seed and cultivation, have induced the neighbouring cane-growers to imitate the improved methods employed on the farm and have attracted numbers of cultivators to receive instruction. The policy of establishing a separate sugarcane branch for instructional work on new canals and organising demonstration plots for education purposes which the Department has now definitely adopted seems likely to lead to the development of cane-growing on areas irrigated from new canals and will, it is hoped, be vigorously extended. The possibilities of the Deccan tracts for sugar-growing are now fully realised and it is not improbable that a great future lies before them as the centre of an indigenous sugar industry. It is therefore essential that the cultivators on the new canals should be taught the most profitable methods of cultivation and manufacture at the earliest possible stage.

COTTON CULTIVATION.

The dislocation of the cotton market in the earlier part of the year owing to the war interrupted to a certain extent the expansion of the area sown with improved varieties of cotton seed and the progress made appears to have been unequal. The introduction of N. R. cotton in Khandesh has proved a success and a seed farm with a complement of 40 registered seed-growers has been organized at Jalgaon. There are difficulties in the way of a wide extension of Broach cotton in the Southern Maratha Country, and Government concur with the Director that for this tract it will be the best policy to concentrate upon an improved strain of Kumpta with a good ginning percentage. Serious difficulties have been ecountered in Gujarat and Sind owing to the breakdown of the buying agencies, which are in those tracts an essential part of the system of extended cultivation of superior cotton. An attempt has been made in the Surat District to organise a combination of neighbouring villages for growing seed, ginning cotton and marketing it, and an experimental organisation of this description carried out by Mr. Bhimbhai Morarji Desai has met with marked initial success. The scheme appears to be deserving of an extended trial. In Sind the arrangements made by the Syndicate of Bombay buyers failed to prove acceptable to the views of the local growers with the result that the Syndicate have now closed down their agency; it will be necessary to organise buying agencies in their place before the cultivation of American cotton on a large scale can be attempted. At the same time the returns from the cotton grown on the Government farm in Lower Sind both in quantity and price are very promising; and it is hoped that the attempt to extend the growth of the staple will not be abandoned.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The progress of agricultural education is satisfactory. The number of students is greater than ever before at the Agricultural College, where the popularity of the school course is increasing. The schools at Loni and Devi Hosur have done good work and two new schools have been projected at Chopda in East Khandesh and Jambul in Thana, while Sardar P. K. Bivalkar's School at Alibag continues to prosper. These schools are still in an experimental stage and it is early yet to gauge their ultimate effect upon the agricultural development of the country. The report of the examiners of the Loni School reveals the danger that must be carefully guarded against of boys learning certain facts by rote without understanding how to apply the results of their teaching to varying local conditions. Government are of opinion that too much attention cannot be given to the task of developing their powers of judgment and application.

The Agricultural Department [illegible] year to year. Particularly encouraging is the development of pumping plants and the consequent diminution of water wastage. The constant attention of the Agricultural Engineer to the improvement of small plans and his advice to intending purchasers of machinery are bearing fruit in the erection by private persons of pumping plants for the sale of water to the neighbouring cultivators, but there is a danger in erecting plants on too ambitious a scale before the potential users have learnt the value of the effective employment of water. Well-boring operations have continued to meet with success and are likely to prove their value this year in Upper Gujarat, where the rainfall has been deficient. It is interesting to note that a hopeful future is anticipated for borings in the Deccan to obtain a domestic water-supply by means of a pipe and pump without digging a well. The cost of such borings has been proved to be half that of an ordinary draw-well, while, they possess the great additional advantage of being free from contamination.

The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Keatinge and all his staff for the capable and zealous way in which the work of the Department has been carried on throughout the year.

BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The following Bombay Government Order dated the 17th April 1916, is published for general information:—

Under section 46 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, all appointments made or allowances granted by a municipality require the sanction either of Government or of the Commissioner The Governor in Council is now pleased to decide that the Act should be amended so as to enable district municipalities to create appointments or to grant allowances involving a charge on municipal funds not exceeding Rs. 50 a month in each case, without sanction, subject, however, to the condition that the Commissioner may withdraw this power from any municipality when in his opinion there are good reasons for doing so.

The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs should be requested to submit to Government a draft of an amendment to the Act to give effect to this decision.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION.

The Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, notifies that the London Chamber of Commerce Examination is unavoidably postponed to 22nd May 1916. Question papers will be set on 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th May in the order and at the hours originally fixed for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th May respectively.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

OLD OFFENDER CHARGED WITH HOUSE-BREAKING.

GETS ONE YEAR'S RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged Rama Mahadu, with house-breaking by night with intent to commit theft. It was alleged that about 9 p.m. on Wednesday one Pandu Nathya, residing on the second floor of a chawl at Kamatipura, with his two wives and children, closed the doors of his room, leaving a window open. About midnight one of his wives was trodden on and she raised an alarm. The accused was found inside the room and a scuffle ensued between him and Pandu in which both were injured. The accused was seized. It was discovered that he had climbed up a water pipe, adjoining the window. He pleaded guilty, and, as he had five previous convictions, he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged one Abdul Hussein Adamji with being in possession of half a grain of cocaine without a license. The accused was arrested on suspicion on Wednesday night at Duncan Road and searched, when he was found in possession of the cocaine. He pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 30.

SUICIDE BY STRYCHNINE.

SEQUEL TO A LOVE-AFFAIR.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday in Gunbau Street, Fort, on the body of Jal Naoroji Khanbatta, a Parsi cotton-broker. The evidence was to the effect that the deceased returned to Bombay about four months ago from Egypt, where he worked as a clerk in a hospital. He had been despondent for the last three months. On Wednesday evening about 8-30 whilst taking his dinner he complained of giddiness. He asked to be taken to his bed and there he complained of convulsions and pain in the leg. A Doctor was sent for, and questioned by him the deceased admitted having taken a teaspoonful of strychnine which he said he had bought at Cairo. The deceased was unable to swallow anything and died very shortly after the doctor's arrival. Letters bidding farewell to relatives and friends were found in his cupboard, in which he had expressed his intention of ending his troubles by suicide. His brother Behram Naoroji Khambatta thought the rash act was due to a love affair.

A verdict of suicide was recorded.

SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION ON A JUVENILE MURDERER.

QUESTION OF OPERATION OF THE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

An important point concerning the treatment of juvenile offenders arose [illegible] time ago when Mr. Justice Piggot and Mr. Justice Walsh disagreed as to whether the sentence of transportation for life on a boy of about fourteen years, convicted on a charge of murdering a child for the sake of her ornaments should be confirmed or whether the alternative of sending the boy to an industrial school should be resorted to. The case having been referred to a third judge came on before the Chief Justice who agreed with Mr. Justice Piggot in confirming the sentence of transportation for life. Sir Henry Richards at the same time remarked that he was very far from saying that the accused deserved the full sentence. The fact was that unless action were taken under the Reformatory Schools Act the court had no alternative but a sentence of death or a sentence of transportation for life.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Under the Circular issued by the Education Department and subsequently modified slightly by the Director of Public Instruction a Test Examination was held on the 14th instant, in the Elphinstone High School effecting the following result perhaps uncontemplated:—

According to the Circular, boys who have studied English by private tution are to be examined at the Government High Schools. Now on the Konkan side between Bombay and Goa there is only one Government High School at Ratnagiri and all boys from Dapoli, Chiplun, Malwan, Vengurla Murud, Dabhol, Alibag, Pen, Panwell must be sent either to Bombay or Ratnagiri.

One can better imagine the hardships and expenses of the parents, who have the audacity to give private tution in English to their boys when they must send such tender boys of 11 or 12 either alone to such a long distance or must send a companion to look after them. Although there are Mission Schools at places like Dapoli, such small boys had to be sent to Bombay for this Examination under this Circular.

It to be earnestly hoped that the Director of Public Instruction will give further consideration and cancel the Circular in question totally.—Yours, etc.,

C. J. KHER.

Bombay, April 26.

LATE MR G. SUBRAMANIA IYER.

REQUISITION FOR A PUBLIC MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 27.

A requisition signed by prominent citizens of Madras convening a public meeting on Friday evening to express the deep sense of national loss sustained in the death of Mr. G. Subramania Iyer is being circulated.

BOMBA

(TH[illegible]

Mr. K R B[illegible] Cambay State, one month wit[illegible]

Mr. J Ghos[illegible] cal Agent, Ki[illegible] office of Adm[illegible] in addition t[illegible] K R Bomanji"

Major W H[illegible] Assistant Poli[illegible] tion to his M[illegible] Field.

Major E. O[illegible] Porbandar Sta[illegible] of Major F.

Lieutenant [illegible] Assistant Pol[illegible] Country State

The Second [illegible] Wagra, to be [illegible] Judge of Br[illegible] duties.

Mr. V. M[illegible] and Session[illegible] privilege le[illegible] from 23rd [illegible]

Mr. E H[illegible] Nasik, to [illegible] exercise ju[illegible] established [illegible] during the [illegible] courts in [illegible]

Mr. F A[illegible] sioner, of [illegible] Magistrate [illegible] ther orders [illegible]

Mr. J V Cooke to be District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum.

Mr. E Priestley to be District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur.

Mr. A C Daniel to be District Superintendent of Police, Kanara.

Mr. D. MacDonald to be District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Mr. E. P. White to be District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri.

Mr. W Sloane to be District Superintendent of Police, Thana.

Mr. J. W. Bennett, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard on the 3rd April 1916.

The undermentioned officers passed on the 4th April 1916, an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard:—

Mr. A N Kabad, LL.B., Pleader, Karwar (with credit.)

Mr. T Robinson, Inspector of Police.

Mr. H B Kidd, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Proficiency Test on 4th April 1916.

Mr. C H Longley, District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, is granted privilege for one month with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. F E Sharp to act as District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, during the absence on leave of Mr. C H Longley.

Mr. W E Copleston to hold charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thana, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. Bhagwandas Harkishandas Dalal.

Mr. Kashinath Krishna Abhyankar to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadur Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar.

Mr. J B T Brooks, Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months with effect from 24th April 1916.

Mr. A F Gonsalves to act as Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh vice Mr. J.B.T. Brooks, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi, Huzur Deputy Collector, Kanara, is granted privilege [illegible] with effect [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] with effect [illegible] cer, South Thana, passed with credit, on 4th April 1916, an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. A R Dalal, I.C.S., passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Proficiency Test on 4th April 1916.

Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., passed an examination in Marathi according to the Proficiency Test on 4th April 1916.

Mr. R. M. Bhat to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kanara, during the absence on leave of Mr. Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi.

Mr. G C Leach, Inspector of Mines in India, No. 2 Circle, is granted privilege leave in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs up to six months.

Mr H L Phillips, Manager, Government Central Press, is granted privilege leave from the 25th April 1916 to the 17th June 1916, both days inclusive.

Mr. K T Ankleseria, Assistant Manager, to act as Manager, Government Central Press, during the absence on leave of Mr. H L Phillips.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Patric Robert Cadell, C.I.E., to be Commandant, vice B W L Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April 1915.

Mr. N N Wadia to be a Member of the Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Commission up to 12th August 1917, vice Mr J F Bradbury, deceased.

Mr. Vishnu Narayan Vartak, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave in India for one month with effect from the 7th April 1916.

Mr. Gangadhar Nilkanth Gokhale, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Malsiras District, during the absence of Mr. Vartak.

Mr. L C Crump, I.C.S., Second Grade Judge has been allowed an extension for six months of the furlough granted to him.

The following appointments are made with effect from 9th August 1915:—

Mr. J Sladen, I.C.S., to be First Grade Commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. J P Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be Second Grade Commissioner, continuing to be seconded.

Mr. S R Arthur, I.C.S., to be Second Grade Commissioner vice Mr. Orr.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was rain during week ending 25th instant, in East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Kanara and the Karnatak. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Picking of cotton continues in Kaira, Rewa Kantha, the Karnatak and Kolhapur. Harvesting of rabi crops is in progress. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Sind, Kaira, Kathiawar, Cutch and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and cattle are in good condition except in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad and Palanpur. The supply of water for drinking is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is deficient in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda Broach, Kathiawar, Dharwar and Kolhapur. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in Gujarat and Karnatak and were generally steady elsewhere.

A ruined building in Poona Contonment reputed to have been the residence of the Kotwal of the last Peshwa is declared to be a protected monument under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH NAVAL RAID.

GREECE AND ALLIES.

GERMAN-AMERICAN CRISIS

EASING ACTIVITY ON WHOLE WESTERN FRONT

Mording to an Amsterdam telegram, a Berlin communiqué admits that a strong British force of monitors, destroyers and minesweepers bombarded the German coast.

Entente Ministers are insistingg on Mr use of Greek railways for the sport of Serbian troops, and the abinet is deliberating on the matter.

There is increasing minor activity on the whole Western front. There was intense bombardment of the positions in Avocourt wood and the French front lines at Hill 304, while a moderate cannonade took place east of the Meuse. Prisoners admit very heavy German losses at Chapelotte.

Another Russian force has arrived at Marseilles.

Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg had a long conference with the American Ambassador. The possibility of avoiding a rupture is being discussed by the papers, one leading journal urging that German policy should be guided by what would be the greatest disappointment to Germany's enemies.

Mr. Walter Loug was to introduce the Military Service Bill yesterday.

BENGALI BOY SCOUTS MOVEMENT

INAUGURATION CEREMONY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

The Bengali Boy Scouts movement was inaugurated on Tuesday last. The boys are mostly sons of judges, barristers and gentlemen of position well known in Indian society. At the meeting there were present amongst others Mr. S. N. Tagore, I.C.S., (retired), Mr. J. Chaudhury, Messrs. A. N. Chaudhury, S. C. Mitter, S. N. Haldar, Mr. S. C. Ghose and Dr. S. K. Mullick. The proceedings opened with an address by Mr. N. M. Ross who is succeeding Major Pickford as District Commissioner of Boy Scouts as the Major is leaving India shortly. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Ross and Dr. Mullick, the latter declaring that in the boy scout system they had a system for keeping boys under control by automatic checks without any irksomeness.

The Government were doing a great deal to grapple with the student problem, hostels and institutes were excellent so far as they went, but this boy scouts movement brought discipline, as the product of environment and not of any visible constituted authority. This movement like all such movements required watching. They had enlisted the sympathies of the best men in their community.

BRITISH BOMBARD GERMAN COAST.

STRONG NAVAL FORCE ENGAGED.

GERMAN COAST BOMBARDED.

STRONG BRITISH NAVAL FORCE ENGAGED.

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 26.

A Berlin communiqué admits that a strong British force of monitors, destroyers and mineweepers has bombarded the German coast.

THE LOWESTOFT RAID.

DAMAGE RELATIVELY SLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

The War Office announces that the bombardment of Lowestoft and Yarmouth yesterday opened at 4-10 in the morning and lasted half an hour.

In spite of heavy German guns the damage was relatively slight.

A convalescent home, swimming baths, the pier and 40 dwellings in Lowestoft were extensively damaged and 200 dwellings slightly damaged. Besides the four already announced killed, three persons were seriously wounded and nine slightly.

The damage done at Yarmouth was one large building burned and another slightly damaged.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 26.

The "East Anglian Times" asserts that approximately altogether twenty-five were killed and wounded in the pursuit of the German raiders from Lowestoft.

SIR ROGER CASEMENT.

LANDS FROM A SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

In the House of Lords Lord Lansdowne announced that the German vessel which attempted to land arms on the west coast of Ireland was disguised as a Dutch trader. The Germans blew her up after she was captured.

Sir Roger Casement and two other persons landed on the coast from a submarine in collapsible boats.

SECRET SESSION.

NEW PROPOSALS DO NOT APPLY TO IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

The Press Bureau announces that at the secret session of the House of Commons on Wednesday Mr. Asquith, replying to Sir Edward Carson, said the Government's proposals for the extension of the Military Service Act, did not apply to Ireland.

Mr. Walter Long said if a Bill were introduced for the compulsion of unattested married men it would not provide a month's notice.

A debate followed in which many speakers took part.

COMPULSION BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Mr. Walter Long will, to-morrow, introduce the Military Service Bill.

The House is now in secret session.

CABINET MINISTERS AND LABOUR LEADERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Kitchener conferred this afternoon with the labour leaders.

LORD HARDINGE'S GARTER.

INVESTITURE CEREMONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Lord Hardinge had audience of the King at Windsor to-day and was invested with the insignia of the Garter.

DISCOVERY OF COPPERFIELDS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PORT DARWIN, April 26.

A prospector reports the discovery of big copperfields in the Victoria River district.

U. S. AND GERMANY.

POSSIBILITY OF AVOIDING A RUPTURE.

SOLICITUDE OF GERMAN PRESS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, April 26.

Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg had a long conference with the American Ambassador and afterwards journeyed with the Chief of the Admiralty Staff to Headquarters.

The German papers are discussing the possibility of avoiding a rupture with the United States and it is significant that "Der Tag," which flatly refused all President Wilson's demands without knowing them, now a high official's warning against treating the rupture lightheartedly and urging that German policy should be guided by what would be the greatest disappointment to Germany's enemies.

DR. WILSON PREPARING FOR WAR.

INDUSTRIAL CENSUS ORDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 27.

President Wilson has sent a letter to employers asking them to compile an industrial census for war purposes.

He has also ordered an investigation into the activities of German officers in the Guatemalan revolution and in Mexico.

The officials of the State Department have warned newspapers against excessive optimism regarding the submarine crisis, as they fear that the German concessions will be inadequate.

GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS AND CONGRESS.

FRANTIC PROTESTS AGAINST U. S. ACTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, April 26.

In a frantic endeavour to influence Congress, German propagandists are showering Senators with telegrams protesting against an action which would mean war.

Twenty-five thousand telegrams have already been received and they are still pouring in. They all bear the same wording and emanate exclusively from the German-American districts.

ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

U. S. DEFINES ITS ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 27.

A general statement has been issued defining the attitude of the United States towards armed merchantmen belonging to belligerents in reply, it is believed, to a recent German Note.

The statement sustains their right to defensive armament but merchantmen which are cruising the seas for the purpose of attacking enemy warships, are not entitled to the hospitality of neutral ports.

TRANSPORT OF SERBIAN TROOPS.

THE USE OF GREEK RAILWAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, April 26.

The Entene Ministers are insisting on the use of Greek railways for the transport of Serbian troops and the Cabinet is deliberating on the matter.

BULGARIAN LEGATION IN ATHENS.

BOMB EXPLOSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, April 26.

Some sensation has been caused by a bomb exploding in the court of the Bulgarian Legation. The damage done was unimportant.

MOTOR BOATS FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

The Indian Soldiers' Fund has sent to Mesopotamia two large motor boats to be used to convey up the Tigris the supplies sent by the fund. One of the boats is fitted to accommodate the wounded.

WESTERN FRONT.

INCREASING ACTIVITY.

DUEL WITH BIG GUNS IN WOEVRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 26.

There is increasing minor activity on the whole Western front.. The communiqué says in taking a small wood at Buttes, we made prisoners and repulsed counter-attacks.

There was intense bombardment of our positions in Avocourt wood and our front lines at Hill 304, while a moderate cannonade took place east of the Meuse.

There was a duel with heavy guns in Woevre.

We defeated a German *coup-de-main* in Lorraine with losses and dispersed German attempts in Vosges.

Prisoners admit very heavy German losses at Chapelotte.

FRENCH GUNS VERY ACTIVE.

ENEMY ATTACK IN LORRAINE STOPPED DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 27.

A communiqué says: French artillery was very active against the enemy organisations in Champagne and Argonne. There was a violent bombardment of Avocourt, Hill 304, Esnes and Montzeville west of the Meuse, and moderate artilery activity east of the Meuse.

An attempted German attack north of Senones, in Lorraine, was stopped dead by our artillery.

The German losses at the Chapelotte salient were 1,000.

A German aeroplane landed in the French lines in the region of the Oise. Both airmen were captured.

An enemy aeroplane was shelled and fell in flames in Argonne.

French air squadrons were very active on Tuesday night in the regions of Verdun and Roye, dropping 100 and 31 bombs on enemy parks, bivouacs, railway stations and munitions depots.

A German airship dropped a dozen bombs in the Etaples region, slightly wounding two British soldiers.

FRENCH REGAINING LOST GROUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 27.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

"The Times" Paris correspondent says the French have largely regained the control of events in the Verdun sector. They have not only stopped the Germans, but are steadily regaining portions of lost ground by tactics involving the minimum of losses. After bombardment patrols examine the ground. If they are held up by wire or maxims they retire and bombardment is resumed. The Germans have adopted similar tactics.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Paris correspondent quoting private letters from Brussels, says that a staff of German civil servants appointed to administer the Verdun District have been waiting at Brussels since early in February.

BRITISH FRONT.

AERIAL ACTIVITY ON BOTH SIDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

A British communiqué says enemy aircraft was less active yesterday.

A hostile aeroplane was brought down to-day in our lines as the result of a fight in the air. The pilot and the observer were killed.

A hostile airship at 2-30 in the morning dropped bombs near the coast behind our lines, but no damage was done.

We made two raids last night south of the La Bassee canal, and captured three prisoners in hand-to-hand fighting.

The enemy to-day sprang a mine south-east of Souchez and obtained a footing in our trenches but were driven out by a counter-attack. There was artillery activity at various points.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN FORCE AT MARSEILLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MARSEILLES, April 26.

Another Russian force has arrived here.

The Hon. Mr. H. V. Cobb, British Resident in Mysore, yesterday attended the meeting of the Bangalore Municipality. This is understood to be the first time, at least during the last fifteen years that a Resident has attended a meeting of the Municipality.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPLOIT.

FRENCH GUN AEROPLANE HITS A ZEPPELIN.

ATTACKED FROM 4,000 FEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 26.

A Paris communiqué issued this afternoon says:—A communiqué relates an extraordinary exploit of a French aeroplane.

At three in the morning off Zeebrugge a Zeppelin fired on the aeroplane from a height of 4,000 feet. The aeroplane immediately attacked the Zeppelin firing 19 incendiary shells and the Zeppelins appears to have been struck.

Another gun aeroplane attacked and hit a destroyer off Ostend.

A Frenchman brought down a Fokker near Luneville. The pilot was captured.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

200 BOMBS: ONE CASUALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

It is officially announced that in last night's raid 100 bombs were dropped in the Thames estuary. There were no casualties.

It has also been ascertained that 100 bombs were dropped in the Eastern counties on Monday. There was one casualty and some insignificant damage.

FRESH ZEPPELIN RAID.

HAMPERED BY MIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

The War Office announces that Zeppelins were reported over the east coast last night.

Apparently they did not penetrate far inland. They probably returned owing to mist. It is reported that one bomb was dropped into the sea.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, April 25.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. C. A. Olds, Gloucesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. M. F. Ainslie, Liverpools.

Second-Lieut. J. R. Barnes, Shropshire L. I.

Second-Lieut. A. A. Macdonald, Camerons.

OFFICIALLY MISSING UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut. W. S. Earle, Flying Corps.

OFFICIALLY MISSING UNOFFICIALLY WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. C. W. Selby, West Kents.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Jackson, Bedfords.
Major J. W. Garden, Artillery.
Major A. O. Lash, Irish Rifles.
Major S. F. Newcombe, Engineers.
Captain G. W. Arnell, Warwicks.
Captain R. N. Bailey, Highland L. I.
Captain T. H. Dixon, Manchesters.
Captain D. Hellewell, West Yorkshires.
Captain H. G. Peake, Medicals.
Lieut. W. W. Fitzherbert, Sussex.
Lieut. C. Kirby, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut. A. Bedford, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. E. Hokinson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. F. B. Goodeson, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. G. Hamilton, Shropshire L. I.
Second-Lieut. H. G. Heff, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. C. D. Pyne, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. H. M. Read, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. A. E. Saunders, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. F. H. Sims, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. Z. Warner, Sussex.

LATER.

KILLED.

Captain M. H. Bettison, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. P. Hunter, Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. W. H. Duckworth, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. F. Lambert, Hertfords.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. E. F. Baxter, Liverpools.

WOUNDED.

Captain W. H. Ehrharot, Warwicks.
Captain C. M. Laing, Yeomanry.
Lieut. A. P. Lillie, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. C. O. Deacon, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. D. S. Larner, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. E. G. Pepper, Sussex.

CORRECTION.

KILLED NOT WOUNDED.

Lieut. D. D. Hudson-Kinahan Irish Guards.

FIGHTING ON THE TIGRIS.

BRITISH LINE EXTENDED.

ENEMY'S COUNTER-ATTACK FAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 27.

The following telegram, dated the 27th April, has been received from "Eye-witness" in Mesopotamia:—

FALAHIEB, April 25.

Yesterday we extended our line on the right bank driving the enemy from their advance positions. The Turks developed a counter-attack which was checked by our artillery before it came within the range of our infantry fire.

In our attack on Sannaiyat on the 22nd though we were held up by the marsh, it appears that the enemy lost very heavily through our machine gun fire from the other bank when they left their trenches for the counter-attack.

It is now the period in which the Tigris reaches the average annual maximum level and it is to be hoped we are not in for an exceptionally prolonged flood-season, as for the last month we have been as much occupied in fighting the Tigris as the Turks.

NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 27.

General Lake telegraphs on April twenty-fourth to the following effect:—

To-day there has been no important development. On the right bank we still hold the line running to the south-east from Beit Aissa, which we prolonged this morning in a southerly direction driving in the enemy's advanced pickets. On the left bank we still hold the same line as before facing the Sannaiyat position.

Official and Personal.

Mr. H. T. Keeling has been re appointed President of the Committee of the Notified Area of Delhi.

MYSORE AND EDUCATION.

PRIMARY EDUCATION MADE COMPULSORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, April 27.

The Mysore State has made primary education compulsory in all the districts and parents and guardians of children between the ages of seven and eleven are required to send their children to school by the 1st July next.

COLONEL CHURCHILL'S RETURN.

SERVICE PAPERS VIEW.

The reported intention of Colonel Winston Churchill to leave the front and return to the House of Commons is the subject of a leading article in the "Naval and Military Record," a leading Service journal. The article says:—

"There is ground to believe that Colonel Winston Churchill has no intention of leaving the field to Mr. Balfour. He has gone back to the front, but, unless he changes his mind owing to developments in France, it is believed that he will return in due course to the House of Commons.

"Whatever it may have lacked in taste or in staesmanship, his recent speech was not wanting in force and incisiveness. It stirred the First Lord of the Admiralty as nothing has stirred him during the past four or five years, and hence the speech made in defence of the present Board of Admiralty

"Colonel Churchill, widespread as has been the criticism to which he exposed himself did not apparently speak in vain. If the 'Shipping World' is well informed, and its information is usually above reproach, there is a discrepancy between Mr. Balfour's repeated statements in the House and the more recent action of the Board.

A TONIC.

"The truth probably is that the attention suddenly directed to the naval administration acted as a tonic on the First Lord and his naval colleagues

"Their good intentions have never been doubted, and the only matter which excited anxiety was whether they fully realised the responsibility which rested upon them in view of the strength of the German Fleet and the immense resources Germany possesses for adding to its strength

"Whatever opinion the Navy may hold of Colonel Churchill as First Lord, the course of recent events suggests that his return, not to the Admiralty, but to the House of Commons, would be of advantage to the nation. It is a remarkable circumstance that there is no one of standing to act as critic of the present Administration in the House of Commons. That condition is neither good for the nation the Navy, nor the Admiralty.

"Mr. George Lambert has spoken out freely on several occasions lately, but he was only Civil Lord in the late Board, and consequently his words do not carry great weight.

"On the other hand, Mr. Churchill would speak with all the authority of an ex-First Lord. Consequently, if Colonel Churchill remains firm in his reported intention to return to the House of Commons, he may be able to render no mean service to the nation."

INDIA AND EMPIRE.

NEED OF CLOSER UNION.

RIGHT OF EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Why is it that India is not even being mentioned in all that is being written and said concerning bringing about a closer union between Britain and the outlying units of the Empire, asks St. Nihal Singh in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

India's size, population, and resources entitle her to receive a considerable share of attention from all persons who wish to pool the assets that the various members of the Empire possess individually, for the common benefit of all. In area India is nearly fifteen times as large as the United Kingdom. India has two and one-half times the population of the United Kingdom, Dominions, and Colonies all put together.

Judged from the attachment that India bears to the Empire, no less than her area, population, and resources, she is entitled to consideration from those who are striving to bring about a closer union between Britain and the outlying parts of the Empire. She cannot claim to be a daughter-Dominion of Britain, as Australia, Canada and New Zealand are: but the blood that her heroes have shed in this and previous wars has demonstrated that the foster-child is no less devoted than the blood-relations of the United Kingdom. All races and creeds of India, literates and illiterates, have been fighting, and peasant and prince have been giving aid to the Empire to ensure victory for the British arms. Even those Indians who, before the war, were suspected of disloyalty, have proved to be an asset to Britain during her hour of crisis.

INDIA'S CLAIM.

Consider India from any angle, and it will be found that she is entitled to a closer affiliation with the Empire.

How could a closer union be brought about between India and the rest of the British Empire?

First and foremost, I pray that the word "Dependency" shall be no longer applied to India. She may be a responsibility: she is, as well, an asset whose value no one can exaggerate. This war has shown what a bulwark India can be to the Empire. Indians have been fighting in practically all the theatres of action in which British soldiers have been engaged—from France and Flanders in the West to Tsingtao in the East. It must be remembered that the first Indian contingent went into the firing line on the Continent before soldiers from any other oversea unit of the Empire received the baptism of fire. I hold—and my view is shared by many eminent persons—that the Government have so far barely scratched the surface of India's military resources. In any case, that country is capable and willing to give strength to the Empire as well as to desire support from it. "Dependency" when applied to a land which has spilled and is spilling blood for Britain, appears to me to be a misnomer—if nothing worse.

AN OBSOLETE TERM.

The discontinuance of the use of this term should be the outward expression of an inward change of heart—of the policy of giving her an equal status with the Dominions. Such a rise in the position of India would imply that she would share equally in the rights and privileges of the Empire, as well as in Imperial duties and responsibilities.

The machinery that exists at present to conduct the affairs of the Empire is inadequate, defective, and unrepresentative. The intellect of the whole Empire, and not merely of the United Kingdom, should be utilised to conduct the affairs of the Empire as distinct from the domestic affairs of Great Britain and Ireland.

India and the Dominions can furnish men who can help Britons to share in the responsibility that they have hitherto borne alone, and enable them to discharge their duties with greater efficiency. The united counsels of the Empire would give the Empire a greater distinction in the eyes of our Allies, and inspire greater fear in our enemies.

NO UNION WITHOUT INDIA.

I may remind the reader that, in writing of India, I have not been referring only to British India. This may sound like a conundrum, for few persons who have not made a special study of that country realise the difference between "India" and "British India." The former term includes, in addition to British India, the territories of scions of Indian dynasties, who rule over parts of India to-day, as their forefathers did long before the establishment of the British paramountcy in India. Whether in or out of the British-Indian Protectorate, these Maharajahs, Nawabs, Rajahs, and Thakurs are the firm friends of Britain, as has been vividly shown by this war.

These personages are efficient and successful administrators, some of them ruling States larger than European countries. They have to deal with the British Government every day of their life—and such dealings often are of an intricate and delicate nature, require great diplomatic gifts, and tend to develop in the Indian Rulers a special aptitude for conducting inter-State affairs. Their inherited and acquired genius, which at present has limited scope, should be utilised no less than that of the eminent Indians of British India for the glory of the Empire, and the discomcertment of its enemies.

I have not sought to present a cut-and-dried scheme—that is not possible in a brief newspaper article. I have also avoided reference to the problems pertaining to the rights and privileges that Indians may be allowed to exercise in the governance of their own country. That is a domestic rather than an Imperial matter. I have, however, sought to make it clear that no union of India with the rest of the Empire will be close and lasting that does not confer equal citizenship rights upon Indians, and that does not permit India to contribute her genius for the governance of the Empire.

VICEROY AT SIMLA.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 27.

The Municipal Commissioners of Simla waited upon H. E. the Viceroy and presented him with an address of welcome to-day. Col. Burlton, President, read the address which ran as follows:—

"May it please your Excellency,—We the President and members of the Municipal Committee of Simla beg to offer your Excellency and Lady Chelmsford a cordial welcome to the Summer Headquarters of your Excellency's Government. The thought that your Excellency has lived quite recently in our midst, and that a portion of your Excellency's childhood was spent in Simla, where your Excellency's father filled an exalted position in the Military Department of the Government of India, is a source of extreme gratification to us and to our fellow citizens. We rest assured that the development of this town will receive your Excellency's fostering care.

We beg to tender to your Excellency our respectful and hearty congratulations on the assumption of the high office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India to which His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, has been pleased to appoint you. Your Excellency has taken over the government of this vast and interesting country at a time of great anxiety, but we have every confidence that, before your Excellency's term of office is far advanced, the British Empire will have emerged victoriously from this world-war and have its reward in an increase of prosperity and happiness for the courage with which it has faced this trial. We feel sure that we shall be forgiven for referring to your Excellency's distinguished services to the Empire both at Home where your Excellency was intimately connected with the London County Council—a fact in which we as a Municipality take a particular pride—and abroad where the successful administration of important Colonies was undertaken by your Excellency. Your Excellency has also found time to serve his Majesty as an officer of the Territorial Forces. We can sincerely affirm that your Excellency's appointment to this country has been received with acclamation.

Turning to our local affairs we would bring to your Excellency's notice the fact that the report of the Simla Improvement Committee of 1907, has been acted upon and we thank you Excellency's Government for the sympathetic consideration which it has given to the recommendations of the Improvement Committee of 1914. Though these recommendations, so far as expenditure is concerned, have had to be deferred to normal times, yet we venture to suggest to your Excellency's Government that the legislation proposed by the above Committee may be carried out at an early date in the interests of public safety, health and convenience, so that a Municipality, entrusted with the well-being of an important station such as Simla, may be armed with powers similar to those enjoyed by Local Bodies in England. Another matter which we believe is under the consideration of your Excellency's Government, and which would strenthen municipal authority, is the inclusion within the municipal boundaries of certain outlying areas and we trust that this matter will receive your Excellency's sympathetic attention.

We pray ythat your Excellency may be preserved in health and strength to carry out the arduous duties of your high office."

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

H. E. the Viceroy replying said:

Mr. President, and members of the Municipal Committee of Simla; in accepting your address allow me to thank you on my own behalf and that of Lady Chelmsford for the kindly welcome you have extended to us on arriving in your midst. As you have indicated Simla to me is familiar ground. The recollections of the days of childhod spent here, are not sufficiently distinct for me to embark upon a comparison of municipal conditions as they were in the seventies and as they now reveal themselves, but last year, in the course of my duties as a Territorial officer at Jutogh, I had some opportunity of observing your achievements and your difficulties and was most favourably impressed with the manner in which you were coping with the expanding needs of this growing community. I observed also that you had acquired that hallmark of ambitious and efficient municipalities, the desire to absorb your neighbours. Much, however, remains to be done. Problems of sanitation, water supply, congested traffic, and congested population await solution. Simla has long since emerged from the vague status it held in the early days and has taken an established place as the summer capital of the Government of India. It is perhaps open to question whether your municipal development might not have been planned on bolder lines at an earlier stage of your growth, but it is easy to be wise after the event, and similar critisicm might be applied to the municipal evolution of most towns. The recommendations of the Improvement Committee, to which you refer, represent an attempt to deal with the problems as they stand to-day, now that you have an established railway connection with the plains, and are confronted with ever-widening responsibilities. At this juncture, however, the financial stringency created by this disastrous war blocks the way, but, gentlemen, I share with you the hope that better times are at hand and that the solution of your problems will not be long delayed. You refer to my personal interest in municipal affairs. In thanking you for your good wishes I give you my assurance that both as a president in the municipal borders and as the head of the supreme Government whose health and comfort are committed to your charge, I shall not fail to extend that interest to the work of the Simla Municipality.

Col. Burlton presented the members to the Viceroy; among them were Major Norman White, I.M.S., (Vice-President), Ri Bahadur Jai Lal, Khan Bahadur Mir Mahomed Khan, Col. Ogilvie, I.M.S., Messrs. Heathcote and Phelps and Mr. Gordon Walker, Secretary. The deputation then withdrew.

FALL OF ERZERUM.

FIRST DETAILED STORY.

REMARKABLE EPISODES.

The first detailed narrative describing the fall of Erzerum is published in the Russkoye Slovo of Moscow. The special correspondent of that influential journal, writing from Tiflis, says:—

In order to arrive at a correct estimate of the difficulties encountered and surmounted by the Russian troops at Erzerum, it is necessary to see with one's own eyes these formidable obstacles created by nature and made still more terrible by the hands of engineers, and to become acquainted with the approaches to this great stronghold. Three obstacles barred the way to the fortress—the obstinate bravery of the Turkish army, the frost, which reached 25 degrees Reamur (24 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit) and the snow-storms and the total absence of roads.

FORMIDABLE DEFENCES.

On January 16 we took Kaprikai, on the 18th the Cossacks of General R——rushed into Hassankala, drove the enemy out of it, and pursued them to the fort of Devoboinou. The Turks fled panic-stricken, pursued, and mercilessly cut down by our cavalry.

The road is covered with the enemy's dead and with the bodies of slain horses, mules, and bullocks of the flying transports of the Turks. After their flight the Turks gave up the key to Devaboinou and were not able to recover it, although they made obstinate and repeated attempts. The whole period from the occupation of Hassankala to the storming of Erzerum is filled by the struggle for the road to Devaboinou. The Turks made sorties from Partanou and Chefoulikou, trying to thrust us back eastward and to prevent reinforcements from reaching us, but they were all brilliantly repulsed.

FIRST ATTACK ON FORTS.

As early as Jan. 20 or 22 our troops entered the sphere of the forts and the howitzers of Colonel P——bombarded the fortifications of Devaboinou, for the capture of that fort meant a prime advantage in the struggle for the adjoining region.

While the struggle for Devaboinou was proceeding, the troops of General Shevalsky and X. moved from the north, and repulsed the enemy. The northern column had to drag their guns themselves, while driving the enemy by the bayonet from a series of fortified heights situated above the clouds. The struggle here was extremely obstinate, and was chiefly remarkable for the number of night bayonet assaults.

The 10th Turkish Corps fought with desperate valour. When the troops of General Shevalsky defeated first the centre and then the right flank of the Turks, their left flank disposed along the banks of the Tortum and between Tortum and Tchorokh found itself to the north of General Shevalsky's forces who had descended toward the Sivrydag Pass, and were threatening an outflanking movement. Continuing its march, our right flank threw the Turks toward Tchorokh by a blow from the west, and the 10th Turkish Corps found itself cut in two. An enormous part of the 10th Corps, which was detained far from the fortress, had no time to get into the forts, and was hurled aside. This materially weakened the resistance of the forts.

"IMPOSSIBLE" REGION.

In the meantime something had happened in the south. The whole region here is covered with mountains, which rise to a height of 10,000ft., and there is a complete absence of roads. Thinking this region impassable to any important force, the Turkish staff had entrusted its defence chiefly to Kurds, showing insufficient appreciation of the endurance of Russian troops. Overcoming colossal natural obstacles, the detachments of General Ch——advanced in several columns into the theoretically impassable interval between the Bingeldag and Palentikau mountains, and on February 12, these brave troops entered the region of fire from the Palentikau forts, with the result that this fort was outflanked from the most difficult side, the south, as well as from the north. In the meantime the troops on the east had reached Devaboinou.

The idea of taking the forts by storm originated with the commander of the Russian armies. Our scouts and the evidence of prisoners spoke of the disorganisation that reigned among the Turks owing to the suddenness of our advance. The Turks thought that we should stop at Hassankala, or that we should besiege the fortress. As for a storm attack, they considered it impossible.

Rushing his quarters close to the line of battle, General Yudenitch directed the operations personally. The apparently inaccessible ridges of Karga-bazar, rising above the clouds, run to the north-east of Devaboinou, protecting the left flank of the Turkish stronghold. Quite recently German engineers had elaborated for the Turks a decorative plan which included the construction of forts here armed with 42-centimetre guns, but the work was not commenced. Believing in the inaccessibility of Kargabazar, the Turks had even set no sentinels there, but they committed the same error as at Palentika. The "inaccessible" slopes of Kargabazar proved accessible to the Russian soldiers.

In the night of Jan. 26 the bold ascent of Kargabazar began, and the Russian troops succeeded in reaching the summit in face of a blinding snowstorm and intense cold. By a kind of miracle (the whole storming of Erzerum was a miracle), they even dragged up not mountain guns but field guns! Camels transported shells for the guns, together with cartridges and food. On these "inaccessible" heights also arrived the flying Red Cross detachments and the tea-rom of the Municipal Unions.

It was on the night of Feb. 11 that the order was given to advance from Kargabazar and to attack the heights between Tafta and Karagubek. We advanced in three columns, the men moving in file along the snow trenches, dragging the guns and machine guns. The attack was timed for the following morning. Reaching the edge of the plateau our men slid down the slope amid cries of "To Erzerum." They descended rapidly, and seized a series of rocky crests between Chabaudeder and Tafla. All the crests were fortified with snow and stone trenches. The infantry advanced to several tiers of trenches one after another, the mountain batteries assisting.

STORMING THE HEIGHTS.

On Feb. 13 there was a thick fog, but on the following day the sun rose brightly and the formidably fortified Turkish positions were plainly seen. Lines of crests rose one above another—the crests of Kunaitopassy. Several rows of trenches and batteries on the Grobovaya (Coffin) Mountain, lying further eastward formed the principal position. The troops of General Shevalsky went bravely to the assault, supported by the battery on Kargabazar. At eleven o'clock in the morning Kuniatopassy was taken. Here one of our companies was set to seize an enormous ring-shaped trench, with two lines protruding at the sides, occupied by three Turkish battalions. The men of the Kargabazar battery saw this handful of men advancing in file against terrible odds, and their hearts grew cold. They expected every moment that the Turks would make a counter attack, overwhelm the Russian company by sheer weight of numbers, and annihilate them. "Is it not time to cease fire? Our men are close to the trenches," they asked the commander of the battery. "Fire, fire to the last moment. Don't allow the Turks to raise their heads above the trenches," was the response.

CLOSING SCENES.

At last only a score of paces divided our men from the Turkish trenches, and still the battery continued its fire—the aim of our gunners was true, and the shrapnel exploded over the massed Turks, who became demoralised. Then our battery's guns ceased, and thick crowds of Turks moved from the trenches but, wonder of wonders, they did not advance westwards to meet our men, but fled east and north-east. The ring trench was captured.

This was at eleven on the morning of Feb. 14. At four o'clock in the afternoon Grobovayya Mountain was taken. Tafta fell the same hour, and the question was decided. Further northward, at Ginsk and Kizilvank, there was no longer any resistance, and at eight on the morning of Feb. 15 the men on the mountain of Kargabazar saw an enormous coloumn of smoke rising above Erzerum—the commencement of the explosions caused by the Turks.

We got Erzerun nearly intact. Bounded by a triple ravine, by a high wall crowned with forts and bristling with guns surrounded by three rows of forts, the town fell into our power nearly untouched—the Truks fled north-westward towards Illidja. Only near the tunnel of the Karsgate were some stores of shells blown up.

MARRIAGES IN HASTE.

A PROVISION AGAINST REPENTANCE

Marriage in Scotland has always been popularly regarded elsewhere as of the "go as you please" variety. To English minds accustomed to English custom and ritual, a Scotch "irregular" marriage is no marriage at all observes a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette." For in the bonnie land of cakes you can marry when and how you will. You can marry in haste and put the matter right at leisure. You can agree to marry and disagree afterwards about calling it a marriage.

Mr. McKinnon Wood's Bill dealing with Scots' marriages, which passed its second reading in the House recently, seeks to rectify some of the existing anomalies.

Mr. Pringle, who is also keenly interested in the Bill, and has expert knowledge of Scotch law affecting marriage, simplified the leading provisions to a "Pall Mall Gazette" representative in the lobby.

"There are two classes of marriage in Scotland," he said, "the 'regular' marriage celebrated by a clergyman after a statutory notice has been given, and the 'irregular' marriage, which is simply a matter of consent—that is, two people mutually agree to marry, and can do so by expressing their agreement before witnesses in a private house or elsewhere.

"In the case of an 'irregular' marriage, it is possible to apply to the Sheriff afterwards for a warrant to register the marriage. This is obtained by swearing before the Registrar that the marriage has taken place, whereupon he grants the warrant.

REGISTRATION DIFFICULTY.

"The warrant should then be taken to the Registrar to have the wedding registered. But in many cases this has not been carried out, and then there exists no legal evidence of the wedding.

"To overcome this difficulty the Bill provides that a schedule of particulars should be filled up, when the application for the warrant is made, and that the registration shall follow automatically."

Another feature of the Bill meets the present emergencies of our soldiers and sailors desirous of marrying "regularly" immediately before going to the front, or during a short furlough.

"Under the present law," said Mr. Pringle, "there must be seven clear days' notice given to the Registrar. But under the Bill it is provided that only one day's notice is necessary."

MOSL' STUDENTS UNION.

The following proposition will be discussed at a meeting of the Debating Society of the Union, to-morrow at the Hall of the Union, French Road, Chaupatty at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.): —'Frailty thy name is woman!"

THE NAVAL WAR.

A NEW PHASE.

PROSPECTS OF ACTIVITY IN THE BALTIC.

With the coming of spring, a new phase in the naval war opens, writes Mr. Archibald Hurd in the "Daily Telegraph." Many things can be done in the warmer weather, with slighter winds and calmer seas, which are impossible in the winter months. In the sail era naval warfare was often almost completely suspended in European waters when the autumn closed in, and for obvious reasons. Though the advent of steam has created a revolution in that respect, as in others, it is still the case that operations during the winter months are less feasible than in the summer.

It is said that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz was anxious to force a decision in the North Sea before the snows completely melted, and the disappearance of ice conferred a measure of military freedom on the Allies in the Baltic. In those conditions, the German navy would have fought knowing that the back-door was closed, and that it could not be attacked in the rear. It will be recalled that in the memorandum accompanying the German Navy Act of 1900 it was stated that "even if it (i.e., the greatest naval Power) should succeed in meeting us with considerable superiority of strength, the defeat of a strong German fleet would so substantially weaken the enemy that, in spite of the victory, he might have obtained his own position in the world would no longer be secured by an adequate fleet." That may have been the Tirpitz policy, and the admiral may have thought that the moment to strike was when Russia was more or less helpless. At any rate, if that was his policy, he appears to have been overruled by the Kaiser and the Imperial Chancellor; they may have urged that a hundred or more ships in the Kiel Canal were of more value than in lying at the bottom of the North Sea, even though they carried with them as many British ships. It was a Nelsonian principle that a fleet of battleships are the best negotiators, and Germany may anticipate that the time is coming when she will want negotiators. With the Naval Secretary, has apparently gone—for the time—the idea of an offensive movement. And now spring is at hand.

The Germans may gain some advantage from the turn of the season, but on the other hand the break-up of ice in the Gulf of Finland, and the warmer conditions in the Baltic, will contribute to a recurrence of the embarrassment from which they suffered six or eight months ago. They have foreseen this, and have been very active in strengthening their system of patrols, and in laying fresh mine fields in the hope of checking the inconvenient incursions of any more British submarines.

THE CONDITIONS IN THE BALTIC.

What success these measures will meet with time will show. British submarine commanders, to the dissatisfaction of the Germans, have demonstrated in the Baltic as in the Sea of Marmora, that they are not easily baulked.

The Germans know that in any event there will be larger Russian naval forces in the Baltic this spring, and that knowledge will not add to their peace of mind. Their object during the past few months, when incidental reports have appeared of naval activity in and about the Baltic entrances, has been twofold—first, to force all shipping to and from the Baltic to pass under the surveillance of their patrols, and thus interfere, with our commerce, and, second, to impose barriers of mines so as to limit the co-operation of the British and Russian navies, which proved so fruitful last year when communication between Germany and Sweden, in particular, was for a time brought to a standstill.

But until they have proved that the Great Belt and the Sound are impassable they may well be worried by Sir John Jellicoe's recent reference to the possibility of the British Fleet being seen in the Baltic. In any case, the Russian flag is still a menace. It is more of a menace than it was. There are many more Russian men-of-war of various types than there were when hostilities opened, and the personnel has gained in confidence owing to the successful defence last summer of the Gulf of Riga. The Russians held up the German troops by their operations in that waterway just when they were assured of success, and inflicted on them there and in the Baltic, with the aid of British submarines, no mean losses. So far as the Baltic is concerned, the enemy may become active, but, if so, he may well have his heart in his mouth, for he has learnt that the influence of the navy which he despised is by no means to be ignored. Considering all the conditions, the Russian Navy has done well; it broke the threat to Petgrograd last year. That was no mean achievement.

ZEPPELINS AS NAVAL SCOUTS.

What will happen in the North Sea? The answer may well depend on the measure of success with which the plans the Germans have elaborated during the winter are carried out. That there will be a general fleet action at present seems improbable, for the best-informed politicians of the National Liberal, Catholic, and Centre parties would hardly be willing to risk the rupture of relations with the United States and other neutral States for "ruthlessness" with submarines if they had any reason to anticipate that the main issue at sea was soon to be put to a decisive test. The submarine is glorified, presumably because they have no hope that the surface craft—numerous as they are—will achieve positive results at present.

That conclusion does not, however, mean that no effort will be made to limit our command in the North Sea by waging energetically a war of attrition by every conceivable and novel means. The Germans have some advantages—their naval airships and their long-distance aeroplanes.

Zeppelins in the summer months can hardly fail to prove of very considerable value to them as scouts. From these aircraft, flying at a height and placed out of gun-range, they can look out over the North Sea as though it were a vast panoramic theatre, and study the disposition of our ships. They can oversee a great deal that is being done; they can report where British men-of-war are to be met with, and where they are not. A Zeppelin travels about twice as quickly as the swiftest man-of-war, and it can report by wireless every item of information which it picks up in the course of a cruise. Nor would it be surprising if bomb-dropping in the North Sea were developed. Evidently the enemy has made considerable progress in aeronautics as a fighting service since the opening of the war. The British Fleet has no Zeppelins—let that fact be remembered. To that extent it is handicapped. Someone blundered in that respect!

CHARGE OF THE FUSILIERS.

TAKING OF ST. ELOI SALIENT.

NINE-FOOT PARAPETS

The following description of the taking of St. Eloi was given to "The Times" by a special correspondent from the British Army in the Field, on March 29:—

That the Royal Fusiliers and the "Fighting Figth" (the more familiar name of the Northumberland Fusiliers) were thoroughly pleased with themselves when they came out, having completed their job with the German salient at St. Eloi, they made no attempt to conceal. But when work is done as well as was theirs it would be hard to conceal satisfaction.

The 600 yards of German line they had taken was a salient bent across where two reads branch to the south of the village of St. Eloi, the western road going to Messines, and the eastern to Warneton. This salient contained a mound, and somewhat commanded our position. Moreover, it was all a mass of trenches and fortifications. Behind its excessive wire entanglements the parapets of its fire trenches were as much as 9ft. high in places; a very formidable place indeed.

CLEARING THE GERMAN WIRE.

What our men saw momentarily was a broad sheet of flame, dark in places with objects revolving in the air. After a brief wait to allow the matter to settle, they charged across. They were timed to be over their own parapets before the German gunning began; and they just were. Then they met the German wire. That was not only intact, but so were the parapets. But the wire had to be crossed, and it was, though even their officer does not know how they did it. "Oh, they just barged through it, I suppose." They cake-walked over it. They gave each other pick-a-backs. They played leapfrog over it. And they were over it so quickly, and the parapets, too, that the Germans, on the other side, were still trying to collect their faculties.

Even so, things might have gone ill,. At the apex of the salient were the ruins of buildings and in the instant of mounting the parapet a young officer of the "Fighting Fifth," one of the first over, saw within the ruins a machine gun, with its officers and crew, getting busy. The gun began to let loose an enfilading fire. The officer promptly flung a bomb at it, instantly knocking it out, with two of its men. Taking a man with him, he shot two more with his revolver, while his man bayoneted the other two. That grave danger was at once eliminated.

The interior of the salient, over which our men now swarmed, was a complete ruin. The dead were everywhere, and the living kept swarming out of the ground, where they had been buried in dug-outs, with their hands up. They gave little trouble. Elsewhere, on the wings of the salient, some brisk exchanges with bombs were going on, as our men gradually cleared the trenches.

One of our parties found a German bomb store and beat the Germans with their own grenades. "They were not so bad," said sergeant-major, "they went off all right."

THE GAIN CONSOLIDATED.

Our men cleared the salient, even to its support trenches. Between those and the second German position is a fairly wide marsh, across one corner of which the enemy made a faint-hearted counter attack which quickly faded away. Six hours after the initial attack the Fusiliers had established themselves in the place they had won, though by then the Germans were thoroughly awake to the extent of their loss, and were heavily shelling the position. But this morning our troops were still holding the full area of their gain. It is worth while pointing out that the German admission of the loss of only 100 yards of trench has the exact family likeness to so many of their recent official communiqués.

The appearance of the Fusiliers when they came out would have surprised their friends, and perhaps even have shocked them. They had no apparent reason for cheerfulness, but merry they were, though plainly tired out. They were disguised in mud from their boots to the crowns of their steel helmets. Their faces were swahted in ragged scraves, and the ironmongery on their heads was wrapped in canvas. They carried German helmets on heir rifles and shuffled along to absurd songs. They looked more like the veterans of Agincourt come to life again, and glad of it, than any likeness their homefolk could call to mind. And their eyes, though red-rimmed, were impudent and gay.

The Yeotmal District Conference meets on the 6th and 7th May.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

NEW FASHIONS FOR NEUTRALS

A CONTRAST IN PARIS STYLES.

The Paris dressmakers have made some very wonderful frocks for the buyers from neutral countries, and trade in the Rue de la Paix has been fairly brisk, says a Paris correspondent of "The Times." It is like an echo from other days to go to one of the big houses and watch the *mannequins* move about the rooms in their gorgeous dresses, to see the buyers looking so serious, and to hear the saleswomen charming wisely and well, so that they can show a good result at the end of their hard day's work. It is difficult to say which has most influence in the selling of the models, the saleswomen or the *mannequins*. Both play an important part, for the *mannequin* who can show a dress in such a way as to make every woman who sees her in it wish she could possess it is a valuable young person to the dressmaker, and the saleswoman who knows enough about human nature and business to tell her when and how to persuade her customer to take the final decision is a pearl of great price in the world where they make pretty clothes the business of life.

There are many such in Paris, and the people who go regularly to see Paris clothes look out for their favourite *mannequin* just as regular theatre-goers look out for their favourite actresses. Every *mannequin* has her particular style of dress to suit the different styles of the many women who come to buy, and this year the styles are so varied that it is quite a diverting comedy to watch the different girls go by, and to imagine the sort of pretty young people in far-away lands who will wear the models which have been made and sold in France, but which will not be worn either in France or England.

GORGEOUS EVENING GOWNS.

You see a garden-party frock and imagine it in far New York. You see a perfectly gorgeous evening dress and can picture only a Spanish beauty in it, for many of the evening dresses are very Spanish in style. You look at fragile, dainty muslins, with drooping shoulders and full, short skirts, and a vision of Queen Victoria at the age of 18 comes before your eyes; only the girl who wears the dress is more like Becky Sharp than the good Queen. The garden-party dress is a delicate grey taffetas, with umbrella pleats and a suggestion of paniers. Round the edge of the rather short and very wide skirt is an underfrilling of rose pink silk, and a hint of the same colour gleams out in the lining of the little silk cape which floats away from the shoulders or crosses over the chest with the demure expression of a toilette made for a Cranford lady. The sleeves are long and of grey mousseline de soie, and the upper part of the bodice is of the same material, with a vest and high collar of creamy lace, open at the throat.

The evening dress has scarcely any bodice, but the bust is swathed in several layers of tulle or chiffon, white and black and then white again, with hints of silver and gold lace hiding among them. The skirt is of rich gold and silver brocade, bunched up below the hips, and trained at the back; suggestions of a lace underskirt come with movement, and somewhere around and about the whole floats misty blue tulle. The whole thing is like a picture of some Southern beauty dressed for a great occasion, and the *mannequin*, like a good actress, plays up to her dress. She walks like a Southerner and has had her hair dressed as it would be in the picture. Such details are not frivolous, but express the thorough way in which Frenchwomen carry out their business. The designer of the dress worked from historic documents, and the girl who shows the dress enters into the spirit of the document, about which she is well informed.

Then comes the little 1830 model, all soft pink muslin and rosebud garlands, with her round *decolette* and her sandal-shoes. The bodice is a mass of little roses and the wide skirt has a deep flounce closely edged with the same little flower. On another occasion the *mannequin* for whom these dresses were particularly made showed a white dress for a *debutante*, and again the most simple of little dresses in pale blue. You feel quite sad to think how few English and French girls will wear the sort of clothes youth always likes to wear, and you are glad at the same time that there are still girls in the world who are so situated that they not only can, but do, wear them.

FOR THE FIGHTING NATIONS.

Quite different are the few models which have been made for the women of the fighting nations to buy—plain tailormades, and very simple dinner frocks in silk, with puffed short sleeves and straps over the shoulder, or long, simple satin dresses a little in the style of the Middle Ages, with a loosely tied girdle. The long skirt, not too full, and clinging, has already appeared, and there is little doubt about its coming into favour again for house wear. It is so much more becoming to women who have passed their first youth, and it is graceful for the quite young. For the street, where life is and must be strenuous and walking be the rule, not the exception, the short skirt will still prevail. A particularly good model for a woman who must buy a tailormade this season has a closely pleated straight coat in very light cloth, just held round the waist by a belt, and a skirt as closely pleated. The pleats are very narrow and are pressed very flat. A narrow turned-backed collar and buttons down the front are the only ornaments.

The effect of the Verdun victory is obvious in Paris, for everywhere you see women of all classes looking smart and pretty. A new hat and a spring walking toilette is the rule, but, with the exception of a limited few, no one is buying evening clothes.

LIVER AND SPLEEN DISORDERS

WHY DR. CASSELL'S TABLETS CURE WHEN OTHER MEANS FAIL. SOME PLAIN FACTS.

The amazing success of Dr. Cassell's Tablets in curing liver and spleen troubles is due to the fact that they increase the vitality of the whole system. Vitality, living nerve force, is the driving power behind every organ and every function of the body. Reduce that power and the liver and spleen must become sluggish: increase it, raise the vital standard, and the organs will again act perfectly.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets go the right way to work in curing liver and spleen troubles. They do not merely whip up the jaded organs, they help them, nourish them, bring them new power. That is why the cures effected by Dr. Cassell's Tablets are so quick, so thorough, so lasting. Take two to-night and note how much more energetic and fresh you will feel in the morning, take a course of them and your liver and spleen troubles will soon pass. Dr. Cassell's Tablets are sold at As. 14 and Rs. 2-2 by all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India. 2

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THE HUMAN SERVANT

FRENCH MAIDS IN FACT AND FICTION

The outstanding feature of the French servant is her claim to be a human person, writes a Paris correspondent of "The Times" French novelists have drawn unforgettable silhouettes of serving men and women which prove them to be above all things men and women rather than servants.

Flaubert's devoted Félicité in the "Trois Contes" is typical of the provincial old-fashioned woman servant who is possessed by the spirit of a *religieuse*. In "Père Goriot," the "grosse Sylvie" of the Pension Vauquer shows another type, equally true but less attractive. In modern novels, too, we get lightly drawn sketches of Parisian and provincial serving maids which indicate that the servants of France have changed comparatively little during the last 40 or 50 years. M. Anatole France, in his earlier and more domestic novels, draws definite outlines of the servant mind and in the light and pleasant stories of M. Henri Bordeaux, M. René Boilesyve, and Mme. Marcella Tinayre we gather the same impressions. Only in the fiction which comes from Anglo-Saxon pens do we get that idealized person "Marie" or "Mar-*ie*," the pronunciation depends upon the nationality of the writer. What Marie in fiction cannot do is not worth talking about.

A MIXTURE OF GOOD AND BAD.

In fact the French servant is a human mixture of good and bad qualities, and pre-eminently she is an individual, no matter what her rank in the serving class. She is working for herself and for her family. As a single woman she is laying aside money for her *dot* or her old age; as a married woman, and so many of the French servants are married, she uses her money to provide for her children, who are probably out at nurse in the country either with her parents or in some peasant family to which she pays a regular monthly sum. To earn good money the French servant will put up with a great deal of hard work and all sorts of inconvenience. She likes to be well fed and prefers a good table to a comfortable room any day.

She does not insist on "days out," but she claims her freedom when she leaves the flat at night, her day's work done, to seek her miserable little attic on the sixth floor, where, with all the servants of the block of flats, she has to sleep. She also claims a certain margin of time for gossip when she goes out in the morning to do the marketing, and she stubbornly maintains the right to express her own opinions on most things, even as she considers she is justified in practising the duitable measures of *l'anse du panier*, measures which consist of roundabout ways of swelling her coffers; she buys a quarter of a pound of butter and marks down half a pound in her mistress's book; she persuades the tradesman to add a few *sous* on to his bill, and by a *sou* here and a *sou* there she arrives at collecting quite an important sum for her stocking at the end of each month. Hence her economies. The custom has become so stale that the mistress provides for it in her domestic arrangements. "You must always allow so much a year for unlawful perquisities," said an old French housekeeper to a young foreign one and she was right.

WORK WITHOUT METHOD.

Most French servants work hard, especially the *bonne a tout faire*, they are almost all good cooks, and they are willing to do almost every kind of work if they are well paid, and if they are treated with a touch of consideration. They are noisy, and they are quite unmethodical. They polish floors and brasses until the floors are dangerous and the brasses disconcertingly reflective. But they have no notion of "turning out a room" according to English ideas and a "spring clean" is unknown to them unless the painters come to do it. They disturb every room in the house with great regularity, but they do not quite clean any.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING

EGGS ON THE MENU.

There are so many ways of serving eggs that the housewife is glad to find prices coming down. She feels she may introduce them once more to her daily menu. At 6 annas a dozen they are sufficiently economical, considering their nutritious value, to warrant a little egg dish as part of luncheon or dinner. A boiled egg is apparently so simple a preparation that too little care is bestowed upon it. An expert in the "Daily Telegraph" gives the following as the best method of boiling an egg soft: place it in boiling water and leave it there covered for five minutes. This makes the white like a jelly, and the system has the advantage that the boiling may be done just before serving, the egg being cooked in a vessel placed on the dining table. Medium hard should be done thus: place the egg in boiling water and boil for five minutes; then put under the tap and let the cold water run for four or five minutes. After this the egg is easily shelled, and is ready to be garnished with rice, mashed potatoes, vegetables, a puree of any sort, such as onions, celery, spinach, any of which are delicious accompanied with tomato or white sauce.

So many different dishes are composed altogether of eggs or based on them that much variety can be offered by the cook who has mastered a few novel recipes. Fry eggs, scramble them, poach them, turn them into cutlets, bake them, serve them en cocotte, stuff them, treat them as rissoles, croquettes and fritters, try the varieties of each process, and even then, experts declare, only the fringe of the many-sided subject has been touched. Poached eggs are often sent to table so unappetising in appearance that the charm of the plate is entirely lost. The right method is as follows:

TO POACH AN EGG.

Boil enough water to cover an egg, adding to each half-pint one tablespoonful of vinegar (no salt). When the water boils dip the whole egg under it for two seconds only. Take it out at once, break the shell, and, holding the egg just above the surface of the water, break it open and allow the egg to slip into the water. This prevents the splashing which is the cause of the spreading-out of the egg and the spoiling of the shape of it. The heating of the egg in water for two seconds renders the albumen near the shell liquid, and the whole egg drops out without any of it hanging to the shell.

Eight to ten minutes are required to boil an egg hard, after which it should have cold water run on it from the tap as directed in the other recipe. Many pretty dishes can be made of them, such as the following:

STUFFED EGGS.

Take out the yolk, make it into a stuffing with equal quantities of bread-crumbs, half the quantity of butter, herbs, and seasoning, beat well, and put into the egg again, forming dome shapes. Place on a bed of sauce sprinkled with bread-crumbs and oiled butter, and then bake. These may be flavoured with anchovy, sardine, ketchup, or any other condiment, without even suggesting creamed meat, and then the sauce may be anchovy, shrimp, tomato, parsley. Hard eggs sliced and mixed with white sauce are very tasty when they are gratinated, or onion or tomato sauce may be used for a change.

EGGS POULETTE.

Prepare two hard-boiled eggs and slice them. Slightly fry an onion cut in slices or dice, mix this with half a pint of white sauce, cook till the onions are done. Bind with one yolk of egg and a few scalloped mushrooms, a few drops of lemon-juice, a little butter or cream. Mix all together, heat thoroughly, and dish up with chopped parsley sprinkled on top.

EGG CROQUETTES.

Chop the hard-boiled eggs fine, and mix with a little parsley or an equal quantity of stiff white sauce; then boil all together and, when cold, shape into croquettes or rissoles. These may be mixed with cooked rice, shrimps, any kind of fish, dried potatoes, or cheese, when quite a substantial dish is the result.

Few amateur cooks have the least idea of making an omelet. It looks such an easy matter to beat up eggs and fry them, that most are apt to overlook the fact that the very lightness with which they are handled is the result of scientific knowledge combined with practice. A steel pan is required, eggs must be fresh, and the cook must never become flustered or excited, else the mixture is apt to be too much thrown about, and the creamy texture that is the proof of perfect management is lost. When the real secret of omelet making has been mastered, it is easy to add any mixture to the batter or to put a stuffing into the omelet itself—herbs, fried onion, potatoes, fish, rice, cheese, fried bread cut into dice, for example.

SOME OMELET RECIPES.

Break two eggs, season with salt and pepper, and beat with a fork until well mixed, but not frothy. A little cream or milk may be added, but not more than one tablespoonful for two eggs. Heat the steel pan and put in half an ounce of butter or fat. If butter is used wait until it is just on the point of taking on colour. Then run the eggs in; wipe the basin out so as not to lose any of the egg. Stir the mixture in the pan with a fork quite gently until the whole mass turns creamy; it should look like very lightly-cooked scrambled eggs. Withdraw from the fire. Now lift the part of the omelet nearest the cook with the fork and fold over. Then knock on the handle of the pan, when the fore part of the omelet will lift up and roll over towards the centre. Press down with the fork, heat over the fire to colour the omelet. Now knock the front of the pan lightly on the stove. This brings the omelet near the edge. Turn the omelet out on to a warm (not hot) dish. If the dish is hot the omelet will turn leathery, and is spoiled.

Bake two potatoes. Crush the pulp, mix with a little butter or dripping, season to taste, and add half a teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Mix with one beaten egg, and make the omelet according to the recipe already given.

Moisten some wholemeal breadcrumbs made with dried crusts in milk, using just enough to moisten. Then add one egg, seasoning, and one teaspoonful of grated cheese, and follow the omelet directions. Rice may be used instead of bread.

SCHOOLBOYS' COAT-TAILS.

Strongholds of tradition are the English public schools. It may be only the tradition of the day before yesterday, but it is as firmly fortified as Verdun, observes a writer in the "Daily Telegraph." There are various sartorial inventions which to this day are more, ardently cherished by schoolboys than by their elders. The tail coat has for years been less and less popular with men, who have come to seize every opportunity for keeping out of it, and have learnt to produce the jacket on occasions which their grandmothers would have considered sacred to the solemnes rig. But at several public schools the tail coat remains a garment of honour, or even of necessity. To wear tails, for boys who have attained a certain status, is the one correct, unchangeable fashion.

But Harrow has tails of its own, tails which belong to an earlier generation when the coat which now survives in evening dress was the common wear of the civilised male. In the sacred name of economy these singular and peculiar tails are threatened. Next term, they say, these coats may go, and a mere jacket, though still a distinctive and Harrovian jacket, take their place. It is only a rumour. Official edicts so far only assail details and trimmings. As thus: "All boys must wear a uniform coat. The coat must conform to the following rules: No breast pocket; no link buttons; no bone buttons; no buttons on sleeves; two buttons only on each side; and coats to be cut square (the small points in front to be cut off)."

Down with buttons! seems a harmless cry. But perhaps the powers that be at Harrow are only feeling their way. There lies before the writer a letter from the mother of a Harrow boy, which suggests that if the cry, "Thrift, thrift Horatio," has disturbed the echoes of the Hill, what has begun with buttons might go a good deal further. Suppose public school boys were urged to direct their ardent patriotism to looking after their own clothes. Much cloth and leather might thereby be saved for the national needs. Magnum vectigal est parsimonia—they still teach Latin, thank heaven! in the public schools, and they must know that there is a plentiful revenue in frugality. Yet into our optimistic minds a doubt may steal. Is any boy, even a German boy, to be made careful about his clothes? Precept may do much, example may do more, and the flame of patriotism has bent much tough metal. But, as one of the great schoolmasters said, "She's a rum 'un, is natur'," and boy nature not least rum.

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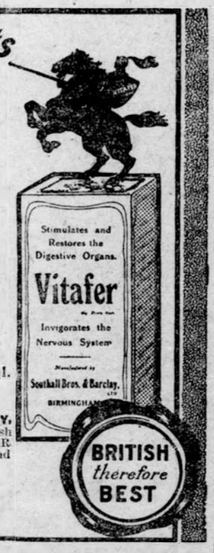
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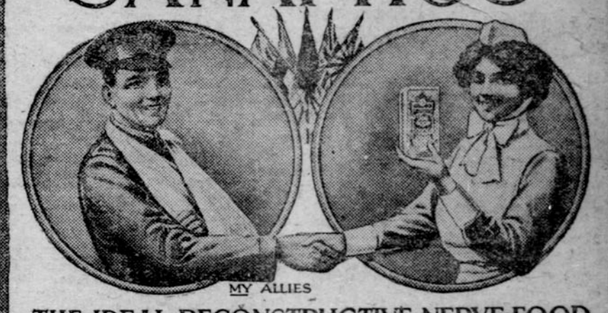
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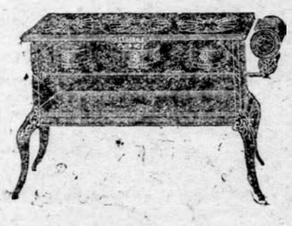
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